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## REVIEWS.

## JUDGE AND WIT.

*Lord Bowen: a Biographical Sketch.* With a Selection from his Verses. By Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E. (John Murray.)

ENGLAND might be very proud of its Bench if Lord Bowen were to be taken as one of its average occupants. In devotion to duty and in rectitude he was doubtless among compeers; but in freshness of mind and in pliability of sentiment he was easily marked off from the mass of his fellows. Judges and Bishops have such a trick of merging the man into the official that they have long ceased to be of much personal interest to the public. The pivot round which all their work revolves is "my position," rarely "my heart." And thus it happens that, when amid this human furniture you find yourself face to face with a fellow creature, in sensitive touch with all the common interests of mankind, their amazing hopes and their pathetic fears, you feel drawn to him by all the cords of brotherhood. Lord Bowen stood high in his profession; but his comparatively short career as a judge is not likely to have left great marks on the theory or practice of English law; and it is for what he was, rather than for what he did, that his name will be held in remembrance by readers of his friend Sir H. Cunningham's slight and artless, but sufficient, biography.

Charles Syngé Christopher Bowen was a New Year's-day baby in 1835, being born at Woolaston, a Gloucestershire village, of which his father, Irish by descent and Evangelical in religion, was rector. Charles had Austrian blood mixed with his Irish, for his mother's grandfather was Count d'Alton,

an Imperial Chamberlain to Joseph II. He was made yet more of a cosmopolitan by being sent at the age of ten to school at Lille—at which time he had already learnt and liked a little Greek. He was a great reader as a boy; and the works of Shakespeare, Spenser, Scott, and Johnson made him forget his expatriation. At the age of fifteen he went to Rugby, where he was placed in the highest form possible to a new boy, and had for his master Bradley, now Dean of Westminster. His cleverness and diligence won him honours in classics and history; he was good, too, at games, and Rugby boys had only to prefix a B to two lines of an ode of Gray's to sing their young hero:

"Owen's praise demands my song,  
Owen swift and Owen strong."

A Balliol scholarship introduced Bowen to Oxford and to Jowett's tutorship—undoubtedly an influence in his life. The temperament for "Evangelicalism," to use a cant word, and the temperament for scholarship had begun to be regarded as incompatibles; and where an earlier generation of Oxford men of mind had yielded to the influence of Newman, so now a younger set, grouped most strongly at Balliol, bowed deferentially to the *obiter dicta* of Dr. Jowett. The result in Bowen's case was a general disbelief in Christian dogma, a disbelief not obtruded upon others, nor incompatible with his attendance at church on Judges' Sunday as a sort of State duty. The influence of a university on its sons is the subject of absurd and even superstitious exaggeration; and if a college is to claim as its own credit the career of this or that distinguished man, it must be asked to bear the odium of the great mass of mediocrities it sends forth year by year to add to the dulness of the world. "Nature is stronger than education," remarks *Contarini Fleming*; and Lord Beaconsfield himself owed everything to the individuality which, though it could resist successfully the drilled laughter of the House of Commons at a later date, might have yielded something to the machinery of a university in earlier years had he ever been subjected to its wear and tear. But a university that does not breed great men can at least help to force and to mould the cleverness that comes to it; and its influences and associations, various as they are, can yield the needed complement to many halves that are aching for completion. As a scholar at Oxford Charles Bowen "found himself"; but whether his spirit found its other half and its true home there is a matter that will be differently adjudged by readers according to the sentiments with which they, too, approach a biography—often a university in itself. Whatever their sentiments, they will read with profound interest, not untouched by compassion, the letter he wrote about religion in 1868, when he was a hard-worked member of the Bar, to a lady, his cousin: "It is difficult to explain the position of any one person about these things; it generally stands by itself; and at the present day most men who have ever thought seriously on such matters are, perhaps, in a very puzzling position, especially as regards the

freedom with which they ought to discuss or proclaim their opinion to those whom they care for." That is, of course, an "economy," the like of which had Newman propounded Charles Kingsley would have let you know. But Bowen, considerate for others, did not place peace for himself among his ideals:

"What I wish for myself," he goes on to say, "is more fearlessness in holding to what I in my heart think, than encouragement to disguise from myself what I do think. If I was only as brave as some I know, I should be far more what I should like. My New Year's wish for you is . . . that you may never drift into a worldly way of forgetting that life is too short for the world's ways or opinions or distinctions to be of much consequence to anyone, and that the true heroes of life are often to be found among those on whose fearless advocacy of what they believe the world is making social war. I am not one of such people myself, and don't profess to be, but I know some of them, and would rather be amongst them than amongst their critics."

These rare words, with their ring of revolt, from a future judge are matched in human interest by some verses Bowen the Lord Justice addressed later to another lady, who had written to him, as he thought, optimistically of this world and the next:

"Hermione, you ask me if I love;  
And I do love you. But indeed we drift  
Fast by the flying, fleeting banks of life  
Towards the inevitable seas. . . .  
We do but pass, you say, from one bright  
shore  
Upon a brighter! Dear Hermione,  
Be glad there is no shadow on your eyes;  
But this I know, that all the world beside  
Seems faint with pain; the rose upon your  
breast  
Is not more full of perfume than the world  
Of pain. I hear it, even at your side,  
By day and night, the illimitable sigh  
Breathed upward to the throne of the deaf  
skies—  
A cry of hollow-cheeked and hungry men  
Burning away life's fire for little ends;  
And women with wan hearts and staring  
eyes  
Waiting for those they love to come again  
From strange embraces. . . .  
Such is the shore we float from; for the shore,  
The brighter shore, we reach, I only know  
That it is night, Hermione, mere night,  
Unbroken, unilluminated, and unexplored.  
Come closer, lay your hand in mine; your  
love  
Is the one sure possession that will last."

One day Bowen accidentally left his MS. book of verse at the Athenæum Club. "That a Lord Justice—why," he writes poetry!" Lord Bowen felt that even the hall-porter henceforth said to himself. Very good verse of its sort it is, however; enough to make the reputation of its author as a minor poet at a period when minor poetry is greater than it ever was since Elizabeth reigned. Of Lord Bowen as a renowned translator we have a glimpse not to be lost. Into sixteen Latin lines he translated Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," which he showed to a friend at the Athenæum as having been "made that afternoon in court during the course of a long and useless argument." As the lines represent two or three hours of absorbing work, one hopes, of course, that the argument in the Court of Appeal was as useless as it certainly was superfluous;

but let not the litigant who lost identify the date! Judges, Bishops, and Royal Academicians are easily linked together in the casual mind, if only by their common membership of the Athenæum. Bowen's good wishes towards one section of his fellow clubmen is expressed in a letter which he writes: "Sitting at the Athenæum; Bishops on all sides, chiefly Colonial, it is true—God bless them and give them a desire speedily to return to missionary labour." Not to be missed is a description of Lord Chancellor Gifford—"he is like a pious cricket on the hearth, very chirpy." On another occasion, when the judges, re-assembling after vacation, walked in procession, Bowen suggested that they "should be fed on the first day of term, and be given buns on the end of a long pole." Someone said that Brett would not like feeding in public. "Oh, yes, he will," said Bowen, "he is the Master of the Rolls."

Bowen's advance at the Bar was sufficiently quick. But he had to work for it. His qualities as a junior were well tried when he held that position, with Coleridge for leader, in the Tichborne case; and as Attorney-General's "devil" he had work which fitted him for the elevation to the Bench which it procured him. To the rush of the Bar succeeded the tranquillity of the Bench, and Bowen hardly knew if he liked it. In 1893 the Lordship of Appeal, vacated by Hannen fell to Bowen. At first he hesitated about it. "You need do nothing," said a friend, "but assent to the judgments of your colleagues." "In that case I had better take the title of Lord Concurry," was his reply. He was fifty-eight years of age when he reached this prize in a profession which had always dealt prosperously with him. No question but he was widely envied; he was the "glory of Rugby," the "flower of Oxford training," and all that sort of thing. But, once more, it is not what Bowen did that is so significant, it is what he thought and felt about his own doings. "The worst of these learned professions is that life goes so quick," he says.

"You begin one morning to read briefs; you go on reading, with short intervals for refreshment, past Christmases, Easters, Long Vacations, just as you pass stations in a first-class express. Here you look up, and the time has about come for the guard to begin to take the tickets. There is one thing certain, namely, that professional life is not worth the sacrifices it entails."

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THIS is a book which was needed. It supplies an unfelt want. And unfelt wants are always the deepest.

So far at least as the sciences are concerned, evolution is now triumphant all

along the line. Everybody is working on an evolutionary basis. Even philologists and archaeologists, who often would disdain to use the word, as one of them said lately, employ the method itself in all their investigations. But so complete is the triumph that most people nowadays have forgotten the steps by which it was attained. Ask the man in the street "Who 'invented' evolution?" and he will instantly and unhesitatingly answer "Darwin." He does not know that Darwin seldom employed the term, which is Herbert Spencer's; and that as for the idea, he applied it almost or quite exclusively to the organic world. To correct this misapprehension, Mr. Clodd has rewritten for us in his lucid, flowing, and easy style the entire history of the evolution of evolutionism. In doing so he has earnestly striven to deal out even-handed justice to all the actors in the great scientific revolution of our century. He has rendered unto Darwin all that was Darwin's, while assigning to Herbert Spencer, to Huxley, and to the other chief sharers in the evolutionary epic their own proper praise and their due proportion in the total. The man in the street will now discover to his surprise that Darwin did not "invent" evolution; that the idea grew by natural stages; and that if to anybody is due the honour of having "invented" what was indeed in the end the inevitable apprehension of a natural truth, that honour belongs most of all to Herbert Spencer.

Mr. Clodd, however, is nothing if not comprehensive. He begins at the beginning. Following the fashion of our day, he takes us back to the vague evolutionary speculations of the Ionic philosophers. To these, it seems to us, it has been usual to attach perhaps an undue importance. The few unrelated fragments of early Hellenic thinking which have been transmitted at second or third hand as mere quotations in the uncritical summaries of later philosophers, and then twisted by German ingenuity or inner consciousness into a systematic whole, are really too indefinite to enable us to say with any certainty that the Ionians had anticipated, even in outline, the evolutionary theory. You may wrench it out of them, but you certainly cannot find it in them. It may be allowed, however, that in later Greek Epicurean thinking, and especially in the poeticised and Latinised version by Lucretius, we do actually get a clear foreshadowing of the doctrine of universal development. Why, then, Mr. Clodd enquires, did this pregnant idea lie dormant thereafter for 1,600 years? He answers this question in an "Intermediate Chapter on the Causes of Arrest of the Movement," in which he lays the blame of this long retardation of human thought at the door of Christianity. In this chapter, as also in the one on Huxley, there is no mincing matters; Mr. Clodd is not mealy-mouthed; it is evident that he regards our existing creed as the intrusion of a less civilised and progressive Oriental religion upon Western thought; and he says so pretty plainly. The chapter on the arrest is followed by one on the renewed forward movement; and then Mr. Clodd addresses himself at last

to his central subject, the history of the nineteenth century evolutionists.

In this part of his work, the portion that will give rise to most discussion and criticism is undoubtedly that which deals with Mr. Herbert Spencer's claims to priority in the evolutionary movement. On that point the gravest misapprehensions at present exist; it is desirable to clear them up, both in Mr. Spencer's interest, and still more in that of accuracy of thought in general. We cannot be far wrong in saying that by most people at the present day Darwin is regarded as having "discovered" evolution, while Spencer is thought of as having come after him and philosophised it. Of course, to those who know the true inwardness of the history and chronology of the movement, this doubly mistaken idea is quite grotesque in its wrongness. Darwin did not "invent" even organic evolution; he merely discovered the great illuminative principle of natural selection. Spencer was an evolutionist, organic and general, before the publication of Darwin's first work on the subject; and, from beginning to end, he was and is an evolutionist in far wider spheres than those cognised by Darwin. But the public at large—even the scientific and philosophic public—does not know or has forgotten all this; and a book like Mr. Clodd's is imperatively needed in order to make it understand the facts at issue. We are inclined to say, on the other hand, that Mr. Clodd a little over-estimates at times the novelty of part of his exposition in this matter to the very small world which is actively interested in evolutionary history. A considerable number of the facts he alleges were already known; but some of them are new, and all of them are brought forward now for the first time in battle array, so as to make Mr. Spencer's true position in the progress of the movement quite clear and unassailable. After the documentary evidence thus marshalled in this book it will be impossible for anybody to deny that both as to organic evolution and as to evolution in general Mr. Spencer had publicly formulated his position many times over, long before the publication of *The Origin of Species*; and also (this is the newest piece of evidence) that he had planned and drawn up a prospectus of the *System of Synthetic Philosophy* as early as January, 1858, nearly two years before the appearance of Darwin's epoch-making volume. This part of the book ought to be read by everyone who wishes to gain a correct impression of the successive stages by which the evolutionary idea took definite shape in the brains of more than one great thinker.

Interesting and novel in a different way is the section which deals with Huxley's place in the evolutionary conflict—we say "conflict" advisedly, for he was above all things a fighter. Darwin has gone from us, and his life and work have already been adequately considered in many quarters. Mr. Spencer still remains with us, and a certain perhaps excessive reticence prevents us from saying always all that we would wish about a living contemporary. But Huxley's death is still recent; his life-work has not yet received its critical

appraisal. Mr. Clodd's is probably the first attempt that has been made to estimate him among his peers. It has succeeded excellently. Huxley did not, like Spencer, formulate a vast and embracing system of things: he did not, like Darwin, discover and prove, almost beyond dispute, a single important law in a particular science. There is no one great fact on which we can lay a prompt finger and say, "He did it." His work was diffusive, evasive, unfocused. But, just on that account, it needs the more delicate treatment in order justly to value it. It is no small praise to say that Mr. Clodd has succeeded in placing Huxley's position in its true light. He sums him up as the "Apostle Paul of Darwinism," and points out the importance of his pioneer work in definitely attacking the then untouched question of man's descent from a lower quadrumanous ancestor. He vindicates Huxley's place as a protagonist, in virtue rather of his personality and persuasiveness than of his definite outcome. Altogether, the book could hardly be better done. It is luminous, lucid, orderly, and temperate. Above all, it is entirely free from personal partisanship. Each chief actor is sympathetically treated, and friendship is seldom or never allowed to overweight sound judgment.

A word of praise may be given to the get-up of the book. Paper, print, and binding are excellent; and the four portraits of pioneers are well reproduced. Those of Darwin and Huxley are after Mr. John Collier's well-known pictures; those of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace are from capital photographs.

#### MRS. OLIPHANT AS HISTORIAN.

*A History of Scotland for the Young.* By Mrs. Oliphant. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

IN accordance, it would seem, with the express wishes of many readers and critics, who tell her that "each generation has need of its own books, notwithstanding the existence of much better books belonging to a former time," Mrs. Oliphant has—though, as she hints, with some misgiving—consented to revise and expand the primer of Scotch history lately contributed by her to the "Children's Study" series. Accordingly her little work now reappears in a larger form and type, as a crown octavo of about three hundred pages, bearing the somewhat indefinite title of *A History of Scotland for the Young*. In a brief prefatory note, Mrs. Oliphant wins to some perturbation at finding herself exposed, through her own deliberate act, to a "most alarming" comparison with Sir Walter Scott—"a comparison which (she adds) I most earnestly deprecate, and implore the gentle reader, even the critic whose part it is not to be gentle but just, not to make." We hasten to reassure the author on this point; unquestionably she disquieteth herself in vain. Not even to the most comparative, rascaliest young critic of us all would it occur thus to institute comparisons with the incomparable. Let us, avoiding the lively but hazardous

comparative method, endeavour, in our poor humdrum, positive way, to offer an opinion on *The History of Scotland for the Young*. That opinion may be summed up in one word: the book is, in our judgment, a respectable one. Less than respectable it could hardly have been, seeing that Mrs. Oliphant is a writer of ripe experience and practised skill, and that she had her material ready to her hand—collected, sifted, tested, and arranged by former workers in this field. But it might well have been more; and this is what we cannot justly or honestly pronounce it to be. The truth is, that Mrs. Oliphant, when addressing herself to "the young," is not in her happiest vein. In the volume before us, so long as, oblivious of the "young idea," she tells her story in her accustomed style, as to an audience of "grown-ups," all goes well; unluckily, the thought seems at rare intervals to recur that it behoves her to frame her speech for juvenile ears and understandings, and as often as this happens, in the effort to be naïve and child-like, she becomes childish and inept. This is all the more unfortunate because children are as keen to detect as they are quick to resent their elders' clumsy attempts to write or speak down to their (fancied) lower level. To give an instance or two of the defect of which we complain: there are few young people that will not promptly discern and condemn the overstrained simplicity of the following passages:

"David, the Duke of Rothsay, was a foolish young man, thinking far more of his pleasures than of his duty, which is a thing many foolish young men do, thinking they have plenty of time to make it up afterwards. But this is almost always a fatal thing, and always the height of foolishness." (p. 80).

"James IV. was, or was supposed to be, a poet too, like his great-grandfather, James I., and various merry ballads which have come down to us were supposed to be his; but you know it is the fashion now to throw doubt upon all such traditions, and the more strongly a man's contemporaries assert that he did certain things, the more sure are the critics, a few hundred years after, that he did not do them; which is a thing I do not myself understand and cannot explain." (p. 122).

Mrs. Oliphant's grammar occasionally halts, as on p. 94, where she observes that "it did not matter much up among the mountains how often one clan or another was defeated or leader killed." Perhaps the leaders of the ancient caterans had as many lives as the cat. Mrs. Oliphant adds, "It was the mutual order of things that they should begin again." Begin what? to be defeated? or to be killed? Possibly the lady means—begin fighting again; the antecedent to "they" may be "one clan or another," and "mutual" may be an undetected misprint for "natural." The italics are ours. Other solecisms occur elsewhere—e.g., on p. 73, where we read: "There are some plants which seem incapable of doing more than producing one magnificent blossom, in which the whole virtue of its [their] sap and growth are [is] given forth."

But why are the *Tales of a Grandfather* to be superseded? Possibly they may be

held to be too inflammatory for the youngsters of the age! They certainly appear to have set Hugh Littlejohn's imagination ablaze:

"I do not know what to do with Johnnie," writes Mrs. Lockhart to Sir Walter in February, 1828, "he has gone quite mad about knights and bravery and war, and when he gets into a passion talks about dirking the offender; in short, you must write an antidote to your book, which he studies constantly. We had a party of little girls for his birthday, and for a week before we prepared wooden dirks that he might arm them to make something like a field of battle."

And just a year later, Master Hugh himself sends through a mutual friend the following criticism of the *Tales* to his grandpapa: "He very much dislikes the chapter on 'Civilisation,' and it is his desire that you will never say anything more about it, for he dislikes it extremely." Dear little Hugh! "Up wi' the bonny blue bonnet" was his motto, says Mr. Lang, and the very name of civilisation was hateful to him. Well, that was in 1829. And now, in 1897, the little Miss Glumps, of Edinburgh, will shortly be heard sagely discussing "the Celtic re-action" (*History of Scotland*, &c., p. 17), and the importance of the monasteries as centres of civilisation and refinement. Poor little Miss Glumps! Happy Hugh Littlejohn!

#### EAST AND WEST.

*Cairo Fifty Years Ago.* By Edward William Lane. Edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. (John Murray.)

*The Land of the Monuments: Notes of Egyptian Travel.* By Joseph Pollard. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

*The Western Avernus; or, Toil and Travel in Further North America.* By Morley Roberts. (Archibald Constable & Co.)

CAIRO has now become so modernised that it is well to have from the hand of a master of Egyptian knowledge a description of the city as it was before modern history set in upon the Nile, and before the country became the common resort of the winter tourist. Mr. E. W. Lane's book was written about 1835, and was copied by his nephew, R. S. Poole, from the original MS. in 1847, and doubtless brought up to date in consultation with the author himself. It is a supplement to Mr. Lane's famous work on *The Modern Egyptians*, and fills up the blank left in that book by giving the description of the city of Cairo itself as it was fifty or sixty years ago. The historical account of the buildings is largely taken from el-Makrizy's *Khitat*, but Lane has added comments and comparative statements of his own which nowadays have a special value not only because Lane was a more than ordinarily qualified observer, but because many of the monuments which he describes have since passed away. He was not a trained student of Saracenic or Arab architecture, but his descriptions are those of an acute non-technical scholar who had a

peculiar love and knowledge of Eastern life. The book is prefaced by a map of mediæval Cairo, on which the chief monuments and buildings are clearly marked. The first two chapters contain an account of the older capitals and of the history of Cairo up to the year 1847.

Those who are about to begin the study of Egyptian history and art cannot do better than take up Mr. Joseph Pollard's book. It is written in a simple, unpretending style, and though it tells us many things which most people know, it is for that very reason all the more useful as an introduction to the study of the country. Before going out to Egypt Mr. Pollard had for some years employed his leisure in studying his subject and in attending the meetings of learned societies, so that when he reached the Valley of the Nile he knew what he wanted to see and how to see it. The book seems to have first appeared in serial form as "Notes of a Visit to Egypt," and now, being published in book form, is much enlarged and covers the voyage up to the second cataract, with notices of the monuments of ancient Egypt. Mr. Pollard has no knowledge of Arabic, which must have hampered him a good deal in his excursions; but as he had already studied the literature of his subject he did not travel in the darkness of the ordinary tourist. In fact, his book knowledge exudes at every turn, for he constantly has references to Herodotus and Juvenal, and to Sir Samuel Baker and other modern writers and antiquaries, while illustrations are drawn from the Bible with great frequency. To many this will be one of the most attractive features of the book, for the land of the Pharaohs is so intimately bound up with the history of the Jews, both before and after the Exodus, that to English people these old cities and places have a most familiar sound. There is a self-complacency about Mr. Pollard's writing, and an abundance of detail, which may irritate those readers who are not making acquaintance with Egypt for the first time, but to those who come freshly to the subject the book will have all the fascination of a romance.

If these two volumes deal with the oldest land in the world where civilisation was weary before Europe emerged from darkness, Mr. Morley Roberts's work takes us to the newest of new countries, where man is only just winning the fight against nature, and where primeval plain and forest jostle with the encroaching inventions and ideas of this dying century. Mr. Roberts first published this autobiographical account of his struggles and wanderings in the Far West so long ago as 1887, and the present publication is a new edition. Many a man reared in our civilisation has been a cowboy in Texas, a bull puncher in the States, or a platelayer on the Canadian Pacific Railway; but the man who can live that rough life and then return home to put his experiences into good, nervous English is rare, and not to be lightly put aside as if he were a mere compiler of books of travel. Here is a record which has all the unstrained pathos of the life of a man who lives from hand to mouth, who throws up farm work and cattle

herding in Texas to travel with bullocks in a truck across a continent, to work on the excavations for waterworks, and to labour on the great railway which has now united Canada from East to West through some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. The book is well illustrated, the views "Up in the Rockies on the C.P.R." being especially fine. No novel of adventure can surpass in interest this story of work in the Western Avernus, for every page has the air of being lived, and the "bottom dollar," the tramp, and the stolen rides in the "freight" train have all touches of personal experience such as no fiction could imitate.

#### MARSHAL OUDINOT.

*Memoirs of Marshal Oudinot, Duc de Reggio.*

Compiled from the hitherto unpublished *Souvenirs* of the Duchesse de Reggio by Gaston Stiegler, and now first translated into English by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. (Henry & Co.)

It is pleasant in these days to come upon a straightforward and readable book written by an honest and lovable woman about an honest and brave soldier, of whom she is fairly qualified to tell us the story; though it be an old song that Buonaparte's marshals for the most part were famous only by their military virtues, and not at all for their private morality nor the urbanity of their dispositions. The poor Masséna, the stable-boy Murat, the trimmer Soult, and the heroic scapegrace Ney (to take them whose names come most trippingly to the English tongue) compare unfavourably with contemporaneous captains even at a time when civilisation had the appearance of retrogressive movement; yet were there men in that motley crowd of map-stultifiers who bore worthily the best traditions of France's always remarkable chivalry. And finest of them all, most undoubtedly, was Nicolas Charles Oudinot, Duke of the Calabrian Reggio.

Happily entering the world at a place and time when what is great in manhood was at a premium in the cosmic traffic, young Oudinot soon found that desire and opportunity pointed to the profession of arms, and, on reaching his seventeenth year, he enlisted in an infantry regiment stationed at Perpignan. This was in 1784, the year of the Treaty of Paris—five years before the myriad particles that made the Revolution whirlwind had taken unity. Very shortly after, his affection for his parents led him to put away for the moment the hope of military glory, and, doffing his uniform at the age of twenty, he sought a commercial opening in Nancy; but proving unsuited to such employment, he returned to his native town of Bar le Due, known in the subsequent Republican era as Bar-sur-Ornain. Here soon came to him the first wave of that flood of fortune which bore him at length to the summit of his boldest hopes. How he won each successive rung in the ladder of his ambition is faithfully and gracefully set forth in these pages by his wife in second marriage, Eugénie de Coucy, who survived him by twenty years

—long enough to tell his story to the children of his children's children.

The book is not a history: it is a complement of history, perhaps more valuable to the modern mind than the thing it supplements. Eugénie de Reggio does not merely record the events of her period: we see them occur; there is no attempt to number the dead during the retreat from Moscow, but as we accompany this woman on her desperate drive from Wilna through Tschismori and Kowno, across the frozen Niemen, by the country house of Antonovo, to Wirbaken, and Gumbinnen and Wehlau to Königsberg, and thence by way of Brandenburg and Elbing to Dantzic, through Zehden over the cracking Oder ice floes to Berlin, and again by Leipzig, Weimar, Eisenach, Fulda, Hanau, and Mayence, back to well-nigh despaired-of France, we mark each detail in this most appalling happening of the nineteenth century.

And although the latter part of the book treats of civil, if hardly peaceful, matters, the pen which has depicted with such ingenuous mastery the commerce of armies lends equal vividness to the tragical end of the Duc de Berri. There is a dramatic value in the description of the last moments of this somewhat fatuous prince which leads one to believe that, if the Duchesse de Reggio does not positively confine herself to fact, she has improved upon it for the credit of her sovereign's nephew and to the enhanced interest of her readers.

As for Oudinot himself, he was brave to folly, a born leader of men in the mediæval sense of the phrase, and a fine fellow in every sense; but a great general he was not. As a man Oudinot must always be regarded as a splendid character, combining the heroism of barbaric ages with a feeling for humanity in advance of his day. The terror of his enemies in the field, he was honoured by them when the sword point dropped—even when he in his turn was of the unfortunate party. The bitter ordeal of the Hundred Days showed his sterling worth at its best. Left without orders by his king, deserted by his soldiers whom he had loved so well, and dazzled by the same light which glared so fatally in the eyes of Ney, he yet kept proudly to himself, and with a rare and simple dignity held aloof from the thunder of battle which had been so long the chosen music of his soul. It is fond labour to contemplate the might-have-been, yet it is hard to dismiss this soldier from our minds without a passing thought of how sorely pressed the Prussians had been after Ligny if Oudinot, and not Grouchy, were head huntsman on their spoor.

For the rest: the English version of the book is satisfactory, although we have seen better work by the same translator: never obscure, it is at intervals slipshod. The two heliogravure portraits of the Marshal and his wife which embellish the volume are interesting, and in the woman's case charming, but one would be glad to know whence they come. Also, for the English reader one or two further footnotes would be desirable; not everyone even will recognise the Place de la Concorde under its Bourbon name of Louis XV.

## WALTER VON DER VOGELWEIDE.

*Selected Poems of Walter von der Vogelweide: The Minnesinger. Done into English Verse by W. Alison Phillips. (Smith, Elder & Co.)*

THE cry against the decadents—*Eheu, jam satia!*—is gaining in volume. Byron, the witty and tender, is re-enthroned: Mr. Henley has re-enthroned him; Dickens, the tearful and laughterful, is re-enthroned: Mr. Andrew Lang has re-enthroned him. The decadents saw only bad "form" in Byron, and worse "form" in Dickens. It was the distinguishing feature of the decadents—and it has remained the distinguishing feature of such of them as have not passed from decadence to inexistence—to be able to see nothing from more than one point of view. They also were—are—persons of one word, that one word with most of them being "form," a word which, with sportfulness very unusual in them, they seem to have borrowed from the language of sport.

It might not seem at a first glance that the book of selected poems of Walter von der Vogelweide, just done into English verse by Mr. Phillips, is the work of one desirous of swelling the cry against the decadents, but this is so. The dedicatory poem to Walter von der Vogelweide, prefixed by Mr. Phillips to his book, is not faultless viewed as a sonnet, but it is interesting viewed as a protest against what the writer of it terms

"... the feeble rhymesters of our day,  
Who sing a love half sicklied into lust,  
And, for the springs of beauty, grope among  
The iridescent foulness of decay."

Mr. Phillips has done his work well as regards editing, illustrating, and—to put best last—translating. It shall not be said that the book is good reading throughout. The section of it called "political" is deadly dull, with the exception of the opening poem, which is one of the hundred best things in German poetry, and is translated in masterly fashion. There are dull lines in the fine poems which precede this section, and sometimes the metres, which are very faithfully reproduced by Mr. Phillips, are, as he terms them, "cruel"; but there are lines here of a rare beauty, and even whole poems of a rare beauty. Crowning merit of the work, the note of the translator is almost entirely absent from it! Lines like these abound:

"Rosy mouth, ah, why so scornful?  
Let thy laughter be!  
Shame, that that which makes me mournful  
Should give joy to thee!"

The following is a poem complete:

"A KISS FROM ROSY LIPS."

"Oh! would my dearest mistress but consent  
To go with me and gather roses ever,  
I'd fill the hours with such sweet argument  
That not all time our bond of love should  
sever;  
If from her rosy lips that so enchant me  
One kiss she'd grant me,  
A bliss more perfect I would ask for never."

Here is the minnesinger anticipating Goethe's Gretchen:

"A straw it is that gladdens me:  
It says that I shall win my wooing;  
The blade I measured carefully,  
As I had seen the children doing.  
Will she be kind? Now hark to what it saith:  
'She will, she won't, she will, she won't,  
she will!'  
Oft as I ask, that is the answer still.  
That comforts me—although it needs some  
faith."

There is a note of humour in that close, and the same note is here:

"She took my offering  
Like a young child to whom a gift is made,  
Her fair cheeks colouring  
Like a red rose beside a lily laid;  
Yet though, as if ashamed, her eyelids fell,  
She made a courtesy—  
That was her gift to me:  
If she gave more, be sure I will not tell."

A poem called "Virtue and Charm" is only by one degree less virtuous than it is charming. Wit and wisdom characterise it, and wit and wisdom will be found in such poems as "Comfort in Sorrow" (there is there a very quaint bit of philosophy) and "The Inhospitable Cloister." For the rest, the something ahead of his time that every true poet has, gives its character to the poem called "Woman and Lady," to that called "Equality before God," to that called "The Way to Drink," and to all those dull but very brave poems directed against the abuses in the church. Anger there is sometimes here, but, with one regrettable exception, only anger—not clamour and evil-speaking.

In brief, this book of Walter von der Vogelweide for English readers is of the best things of its kind that have appeared for many years. Its issue almost simultaneously with another book of great interest in connexion with mediæval love-poetry, Miss Farnell's *Lives of the Troubadours*, will be deemed a fortunate coincidence by students of comparative literature.

## "WHOSE LIGHTS ARE FLED."

*The London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century.* By Warwick Wroth. (Macmillans.)

MR. WROTH deals with sixty-four pleasure gardens, of which some two-thirds were opening their doors on any given night of the last century. These he divides geographically into five groups. The Clerkenwell, or central, group was the largest, and contained numerous gardens which, being nominally spas, offered amusements in mitigation of their unpalatable waters. There is still to be seen in Lloyd's-row, near Rosebery-avenue, a house bearing the inscription: "Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells." This place had two palmy periods, the last beginning in 1733, when the Princess Amelia brought with her an incursion of the wealthy. Hard by, and mostly commanding green and wooded views toward Islington and Pentonville, were the New Wells, the London Spa, and the perennial Sadler's

Wells. The original Sadler discovered the original spring in his ground in 1683, and he promptly offered its water to invalids, with an accompaniment of "posturers, tumblers, and rope-dancers." Bagnigge Wells stood on lower ground near the still extant Pindar of Wakefield Inn in the Gray's Inn-road. It had much the same history and character as its rival spas, and the same "arbours for tea-drinking, covered with honeysuckle and sweet briar."

A Marylebone group included the famous Marylebone Gardens, the Yorkshire Stingo, near to the Lisson-grove of to-day, the Queen's Head and Artichoke, and other small resorts. The Marylebone Gardens were really notable, and once attracted Dr. Johnson to see the fireworks of Torrè. But the night was damp and the fireworks were impossible, whereupon the Doctor went near to creating a riot. Fireworks he would have, and he incited his companions to light "the different pieces in their respective centres." But the only fireworks that night were Johnson's verbal ones. Mr. Wroth might have quoted as a set-off to this failure the humorous description which Fanny Burney makes Evelina write of a successful display by Torrè in these gardens.

Mr. Wroth's "North London" group of pleasure gardens included the White Conduit House, where, we are told, "the method of effecting an introduction was for the gallant 'prentice to tread on the lady's train, to apologise profusely, and, finally, to suggest an adjournment for tea in one of the arbours." For the tea-drinkers "there were 'genteel boxes' let into the hedges, and decorated with Flemish paintings. A large painting was placed at the far end of the avenue, and seemed to increase its length." Also in Islington were Dobney's Bowling Green; Copenhagen House, where John Cavanagh, the fives player, was seen by Hazlitt; the Three Hats, where feats of horsemanship and bouts of double stick were the attraction; and Highbury Barn, which was only closed in 1871. Unfortunately, the careers of all these places were meteoric. Whereas Goldsmith found the White Conduit House packed with visitors on a summer evening, Hone wrote of it as "a starveling show of odd company and coloured lamps."

Ranelagh falls into Mr. Wroth's Chelsea group, Vauxhall into the South London group. In the latter was Cuper's Gardens, the site of which is crossed daily by all who come from Waterloo Station over the bridge. Bermondsey Spa, Finch's Grotto, The Dog and Duck, the Belvedere, and many another forgotten resort, famous and infamous, is described and illustrated in these pages. Mr. Wroth's industry has been great, and the lists of authorities and engravings appended to the account of each garden add greatly to the value of his book as a work of reference. Nor is this any bloodless compilation. It makes one merry and sad as it reveals the constancy of human nature amid the flux of shows and showmen. It also provokes envy of that distributed merriment. Alas, that for those twinkling lamps, which focused the gaiety of a district, we have substituted one huge, inaccessible garden at Earl's Court! W. W.

## FROM CROWDED SHELVES.

*Shakespeare's Richard the Third.* Edited by George Macdonald, M.A. Warwick Shakespeare. (Blackie.)

*The Plays of Shakespeare.* (Newnes.)

*Bell's Reader's Shakespeare.* (Hodder & Stoughton.)

WE have received specimens of three of the numerous new editions of Shakespeare, whose name is legion, which are in course of publication. By far the most important of these is the "Warwick" Shakespeare, which is a series of single plays provided with elaborate critical matter for the use of the student. The editors throw down the gauntlet to the Clarendon Press edition, hitherto in sole possession of the field, because they make an attempt, in the words of the preface, "to present the greatest plays of the dramatist in their literary aspect, and not merely as material for the study of philology or grammar." And, in fact, literary criticism plays a considerable part, both in the notes and the introduction. Mr. Macdonald's *Richard the Third* is a very careful piece of work, done with special attention to the needs of students as practical experience has revealed them. The introduction is lucid and well arranged, and although Mr. Macdonald does not go at length into the many difficult problems which beset the scholarship of the play, yet he briefly indicates their nature and their most probable solutions. There is a good appendix on the prosody of the play; but we should have been glad to see the passages of Holinshed, on which it is based, brought together in another appendix. Mr. Boswell-Stone's new Shakespeare's Holinshed is a splendid work of reference, but it is too expensive to be within the means of the average student.

Of the other editions before us, that published by Mr. Newnes is on a small scale, containing three plays to the volume. It is well printed, and goes comfortably in the pocket; but there are some brief explanatory notes hung up in an ugly fashion in the text. The other, *Bell's Reader's Shakespeare*, seems to be complete in three volumes. The one now sent us takes in the tragedies and "The Tempest." It claims to be "condensed, connected, and emphasised for school, college, parlour, and platform." We do not quite understand the distribution of the emphasis marks. They are certainly not attached to every word which contains a stressed syllable, nor do they appear to follow any other consistent rule. We are afraid that the use of this edition would tend to aggravate the worst vices of the amateur reciter.

\* \* \*

*Cat and Bird Stories from the "Spectator."* With an Introduction by John St. Loe Strachey. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

SOME editors pride themselves on discovering clever young men. It is the special function of the editor of the *Spectator* to discover intelligent animals, and he certainly fulfils it admirably. Not long ago the republished

*Dog Stories from the "Spectator"* convinced a wondering world that a dog can do most things that a man can do, and several things that he cannot do. The present volume is no less amusing and instructive. If not so logical as the dog, the cat is a far more humorous creature. Nor is her humour of the frankly boisterous kind, but inclines, as Mr. St. Loe Strachey points out, to cynicism and insolence. We have stories, moreover, of a cat who was a musical critic, of a cat who, falling in love with a fox terrier, put her paws round his neck, and kissed his cheek with her lips, just like a lady, and of a cat who, in imitation, or possibly in ridicule, of a literary mistress, was found with a pen in its mouth trying to write a novel on the carpet. The bird stories, too, will supply a fund of innocent amusement not unmingled with valuable information in natural history. There are tales told of canaries who dressed their feathers before a looking glass, of sparrows who insisted on spending the day before the mirror in a lady's dressing room, of courteous ducks, and even an honest cuckoo, who, it seems, is an underrated bird, and not infrequently "lay his own eggs himself." Most of these stories are told at first hand, though one, which concerns a humorous cockatoo, rests only on the word of a bishop. To some doubtless these tales of birds will suggest a pinch of salt. For our own part we prefer to accord them unquestioning belief; and, if they prove nothing else, they prove the existence of a kindly sympathy between a large number of human beings and the lower animals.

\* \* \*

*Women in English Life.* By Georgiana Hill. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

MISS HILL has given us a careful account of the public and private life of English women, of their education and their social and political position, both in mediæval and modern times. In her first volume, which brings her to about the middle of the eighteenth century, she is pretty obviously compiling from recognised historical authorities. But she presents her gleanings freshly, and often quotes some racy letter or other document; such as this request from Dame Margaret Paston to her son:

"I wuld ye shuld purvey for yur suster to be with my Lady of Oxford, or with my Lady of Bedford, or in sume other wurchepfull place, wher as ye thynk best, and I wull help to her fyndyng, for we be eyther of us werye of other."

Miss Hill has not learnt the elementary rule of giving references for her quotations, and from time to time she makes some curious slips. Thus the Wars of the Roses had not begun in 1399 (p. 15); there is no evidence that John Donne was an esteemed friend of Mary Sidney (p. 137); Henry Peachman is apparently a misprint for Henry Peacham (p. 153); Queen Henrietta Maria could hardly have brought a company of French players to London in 1659 (p. 280). The interest of the book might have been much increased by a fuller

account of Lucy Harrington, afterwards Countess of Bedford, who is barely mentioned. Yet she was one of the most remarkable women of her time, a star of literary society, and the patroness of Samuel Daniel, John Donne, and Ben Jonson. The intimate domestic details of the *Verney Memoirs* might also have been drawn upon more freely. When Miss Hill reaches the Victorian epoch she is on ground which she knows more thoroughly. She has written a very complete and lucid sketch of the many women's movements of the past fifty years, and she has written it with sympathy and without a shriek. But for an occasional sneer at Socialism, she would have proved herself unprejudiced. We strongly recommend these volumes to all women who study their sex, and especially to the orators of the Pioneer Club.

\* \* \*

*Bells and Pomegranates.* (First Series.) By Robert Browning. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

MR. THOMAS J. WISE sets a preface, notes, and chronological table to this reprint of *Bells and Pomegranates* (First Series) which the publishers have hastened to issue on the lapse of the copyright. The book, which is one of Mr. Shorter's Nineteenth Century Classics, is very nicely done—light and simple and attractive. Mr. Wise is, perhaps, a better book-taster than critic: at any rate, it is hard to agree with him when he suggests that no poem produced during the past fifty years is more widely known than "The Pied Piper," and that there is nowhere "sweeter word-music" than in "The Flower's Name" and "In a Gondola." We admire Mr. Wise's loyalty, but he need not carry it so far. Browning has better things than sweet word-music and immense vogue.

\* \* \*

*Sophocles and Shakespeare.* By Lionel Horton-Smith, B.A. (Macmillan & Bowes.)

THIS is the essay to which was awarded the Members' Latin Essay Prize at Cambridge in 1894, and is decidedly more interesting as a contribution to the literature of criticism than most productions of its kind. Indeed, it is almost a pity that the obscurity of a dead language veils it from the average English reader. The contrast between the conditions under which Sophocles and Shakespeare were acted is carefully drawn out. The religious origin of the Greek drama, the continual presence of the chorus with the consequent exclusion of soliloquy, the impediments to action as opposed to dialogue and narrative, all combine to differentiate the Athenian from the English play, even though, as Coleridge has pointed out, the function of Shakespeare's jesters corresponds in some measure with Sophocles' chorus: "Non sane ea sunt dignitate qua chorus antiquus," writes Mr. Horton-Smith, "sed, chori antiqui instar, discriminis potius spectatores quam actores, judicium eo rectius de re facere possunt, quia minime in actorum discrimen illati sunt." The essay is well provided with synopsis and index, and fortified as well with references.

## FICTION.

*Miriam Cromwell—Royalist: a Romance of the Great Rebellion.* By Dora Greenwell McChesney. (Blackwood.)

MISS MCCHESENEY is to be congratulated upon the success with which she has treated the problem of divided loyalties. But she has done more: she has discovered a hero, and a worthy hero, in the dear daredevil Rupert, who, so far as we can call to mind, has never yet played in fiction the leading part which was his in fact. A mere accident brought him, in the disguise of one of the Elect, into relations with Miriam, niece of Oliver Cromwell, living in the Puritan household of her guardian, Master Endicott. A shrewd blow from a bough loosed his locks from the steeple-crown, and with a bump on his forehead and a laugh in his eye he sat in the saddle a Cavalier confessed. Miriam was a good girl, but she was terribly tempted with wandering thoughts at sermon time. The touch of romance, and the scarlet sash he gave her, "the colours of my King," set ablaze the loyalty that was in her blood. Accident made her the bearer of a royal despatch to the Prince, and under his escort she rode on to Oxford, the King's headquarters. The feverish gaiety of the Court is skilfully suggested, in the midst of which moves, almost silent, full of harassment and hesitations, the pale figure of the White King, like an opal set about with rubies. Various strands are tangled about the central interest of Miriam's love for Rupert and Rupert's devotion to the King. The author handles them all firmly and tenderly; and the human sympathy with which she is filled preserves her always (except, perhaps, in her treatment of a conventional Popish intriguer) in the fairway of historical impartiality. Yet she has her philosophy, we judge: for the betrayal of Strafford is her prologue, and the book closes with a dignified announcement of the regicide. Her narrative style is, on the whole, strong in restraint; and in colloquial passages a suggestion of archaism is made to suffice; but we have our doubts about the "bar" of the bookmaker in the mouth of a Cavalier.

*The Borderer.* By Adam Lilburn. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

FRATERNAL jealousy, that classical motive, is employed once more by Mr. Lilburn in the novel before us as a spring of action. Paul Riddell is a type of the vigorous Northerner, strongly developed upon the spiritual side; and the rugged bulk of the Cheviots forms an appropriate background to the action of which he is the centre. Contrasted with him is his younger brother, Will, his father's favourite, with a taste for town pleasures and in perpetual straits for money. The spiritual pride which wrapped Paul about as with a garment is in the course of the story torn from him. For the love of his cousin May he suffers the discredit of a supposed robbery to drive his brother, who is his rival in her affections, from the house. Then, having married the

girl, he tastes the bitterness of successful treachery, while she cherishes in secret her love for the exile. When at last she has learned that by a word the man who is now her husband could have preserved her lover to her, she drives him away from her in anger, and an opportune railway accident gives her convincing reason for supposing herself free. At this time the exiled Will, or all that remains of him, drags himself back, and loafs about the place, till the last spark of the old love is extinguished in her; while the affection for her husband, which she had never quite put away, grows warm and ripens. In due time the fates give him back to her, making at the same time appropriate provision for "Uncle Will." There is ingenuity in the construction, the central figure at least is fairly realised, and about more than one of the minor characters there are flashes of a pleasant humour; but there was room for further compression and a remorseless blue pencil directed against the obvious and the commonplace.

*The Black Mass.* By Frederic Breton. (Hutchinson & Co.)

*The Black Mass* is well named, well conceived, well written. The book possesses, to employ a frequently misused word, atmosphere, induced not by laboriously wrought descriptions, but by subtle suggestion. To mingle effectively the strange, the weird, the uncanny, with the commonplace and the conventional, is not easy; generally, the result lacks the flavour of the one, the actuality of the other. But to achieve, the easy is no achievement. Mr. Breton divides his story into three parts: "Out of the World," "In the World," and "Beyond the World." In the treatment of the first especially the author's talent finds full scope. "God dwells not within our forest," says Elsa, the heroine, to young Raymond Eager when chance—or is it destiny?—leads him to the remote Fürsthaus where she and her father, the Ritter von Geroldseck, live, alone with nature and the beasts of the wood. As we read, we, too, come to feel the truth of her words. From the Schloss Wolfenheim, whose master has dedicated his life to the devil, and works strange spells, the web of evil has spread until it pervades everything and everyone save Elsa. Over the forest, with its Schloss, its ruined chapel—now the scene of demoniac rites—and its woodman's cottage, broods this sense of mystery, of fate, of the power of evil, the futility of good. Dark legends and superstitions lurk behind every tree, and even the clear waters of the Wolfsbach chant a bodeful song. Although brief compared with Zola's descriptions of the great garden in "La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret," Mr. Breton's work, in its force, here recalls that of the French novelist. There is, too, much admirable characterisation, although ordinary folk are made to converse over-cleverly. Elsa, child of a noble father and a fiery gipsy, is firmly drawn, and, unique as she is, lives—natural, outspoken, naïve, penetrating, true. Raymond Eager, the apostle, or rather the follower of that which is "nice and comfortable," is a faithful portrayal of a not

uncommon type: wofully small he is, save when roused to feel and act by some one stronger than himself; never a fitting mate for Elsa. To those with philosophical leanings *The Black Mass* will mean something more than a mere story, although, very wisely, the author has not given prominence to this side of his work. On the last page a note informs the reader that the drama was enacted in real life, that the author heard it from the lips of one of the actors at Kreuzdorf: a fact which, in the opinion of some, will add value to the book.

*Armenosa of Egypt: a Romance of the Arab Conquest.* By Charles H. Butcher, D.D., F.S.A. (Blackwood.)

CONSIDERING that this romance proceeds from the pen of a scholar, that it is built up of materials very laboriously gathered, and that it appears to be a serious literary effort, we are bound to treat it with respect. The time is that part of the seventh century when the forces of New Rome, wearied by a seven years' war in the East, were called upon to confront the armies of the Prophet; the place, Egypt, where two remarkable men respectively championed the Christian and the Moslem cause. George, the son of Mennas, the Emperor's representative, is the centre of Dr. Butcher's interest; his personal fortunes amid the intrigues of Melchites and Monophysites, and the fortunes of Armenosa, his daughter, plighted to Marcus, sought on behalf of the Augustus, ravished from her convent by the young Jew, Reuben, rescued by the Arab Amr and sought in marriage by him (we are assured that she was a young person of considerable attractions), form the staple of the present tale. Also military operations are reported, and a famous siege is described. But though we are conscious that there is on the author's part a strenuous attempt to actualise these events, to convince the reader that his people are of flesh and blood, with thoughts, impulses, and tendencies, they still hover, pale ghosts, on the further side. Either Dr. Butcher's pen lacks the magic power to perfect their materialisation, or we must plead guilty to a sad insensibility. We would almost prefer to believe ourselves in fault (if such a thing were in any way conceivable), for it is grievous that an author so interested in his work and so painstaking as Dr. Butcher evidently is, should appeal to us in vain for sympathy.

*A Bit of a Fool.* By Sir Robert Peel, Bart. (Downey & Co.)

SIR ROBERT PEELE, as *An Engagement* proved, writes with facility—with too great facility, or, at any rate, with too little reserve. It is difficult to understand why *A Bit of a Fool* has been published. As a realistic study of the vicious circles through which Horace Manners passes, it is superficial, overdrawn, here and there melodramatic. Yet as such a study we must surely regard it, or why the incessant dwelling upon subjects which, to say the least, are unpleasant? One or two quotations will indicate sufficiently the drift of the book. On p. 4 the hero, then fourteen, who/ tells his own story, alludes thus to

his father's governess: "But most women kissed me on the cheek or forehead. Miss Tennant was different; she kissed me full on the mouth, and made a kind of shiver go through me. I think I liked it." Later, when the lady has angled unsuccessfully for the hand of the rich widower, this is the way she makes advances to his weak-kneed heir: "She looked at me with inscrutable eyes for a moment, then, clasping me violently about the neck, drew me towards her, and bit my lip till I could have cried out." Again, we find Lord Padshaw, an elderly peer, "carrying on" with a girl of fourteen, whose "carriage was seductive." Terms such as "sultry," "scorcher," "leg-shows," "full kisses," and the like are not infrequently used; and we can hardly agree with the hero when, towards the end, he assures us that he "had not yet lost all sense of propriety." Manners's final assumption of respectability is a poor climax to an unsavoury and rather meaningless story, against whose tenour we must protest. By the way, Sir Robert Peel might with advantage substitute in the circumstances for *under* the circumstances, and use the comparative instead of the superlative in phrases such as she "was getting the best of me."

#### FROM A READER'S NOTE-BOOK.

FOR few novels has there been a steadier demand than *John Halifax, Gentleman*, which year in and year out since 1856 has sold well in the expensive six-shilling form. About eighteen months ago Messrs. Hurst & Blackett reduced the price to three shillings and sixpence, and now I see that a cheap reprint is promised. The secret of the permanent popularity of this book—which the *Spectator* truly enough dubbed "a novel of second class"—lies in its perfect suitability for middle-class family reading. Many readers are far from altogether approving of Mr. Halifax, who belied the promise of his boyhood in several ways; still, his adventures contain thoroughly wholesome lessons for the rising generation, and they are not too tiresomely obvious. *John Halifax* is not Miss Mulock's best book. This I take to be *A Noble Life*. At first, *John Halifax* must have made an altogether unusual impression, as one constantly comes across copies of the three-volume issue which was given in the fifties as presents. During a temporary craze for first editions I picked up a beautifully clean copy of *John Halifax* for a pound. Subsequently, feeling convinced that the prices fetched by unillustrated first editions were artificial, I sent it and a number of Merediths, George Eliots, &c., to Sotheby's. The prices realised were peculiar, for whereas £9 10s. was bid for *Adam Bede*, I had to buy in *John Halifax* for nineteen shillings. On the same occasion (this was in 1888 or 1889) an uncut copy of Stevenson's *Treasure Island* (six-shilling issue) sold for eighteen shillings.

#### LIBRARY LIST.

*Travels in West Africa.* By Mary H. Kingsley.  
*Pickle the Spy.* By Andrew Lang.  
*Palladia.* By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. R.

#### PARIS LETTER.

(From our French Correspondent.)

HEAVEN be praised, it is not a lack of literary schools the latter-day Parisians can complain of. Symbolism itself is now pronounced "Vieux Jeu," and if we thought to have buried naturalism and dethroned its arch-priest, the illustrious M. Zola, it has sprung up recently in a younger growth of the same root, under a refined name of an elegant meaninglessness: Naturism. "Les Jeunes" used to mean MM. Hervieu, Rosny, Léon Daudet, Maurice Barrès, and Count Robert de Montesquiou. These now take rank with the middle-aged, and may be supposed to have sown their literary wild oats; they have, alas! tampered grossly with their reputation for eccentricity, and comparatively "ranged themselves." A new school of "Jeunes" now clamours for our attention. Twenty is the correct age for immortality. It is only the young men of twenty who possess the divine afflatus; they alone are adequately gifted for expressing the yearnings of the hour, hymning its triumphs and beauties and solving its riddles.

They have their manifesto, the innocents, and form a naïve circle of mutual admirers; are, as M. Gustave Larroumet describes them, "a syndicate for mutual admiration." Their names, unfamiliar for the present, are the great names of to-morrow; and each lends a brotherly hand to the other as they march upward to the attainment of collective glory. The four masters of this school are: MM. Michel Abadie, André Gide, Maurice Le Blond, and Paul Fort; their self-constituted trumpeter, M. Saint-Georges de Bouhéliér.

The object of the "école naturiste" is to win French taste from the depraving influences of foreign literature, especially from admiration of the Russian, German, and Scandinavian masters. These five geniuses of twenty modestly rise "in a solemn shudder," and propose to offer to their country "the fortifying spectacle of a French renaissance." Here is part of M. de Bouhéliér's declaration in the name of his school:

"For the last two or three thousand years writers only appeal to the public to expose crimes, the most tragic conflicts of the world, infinitely melancholy adventures, with which they seek to touch us to tears. It is a vulgar enough art. But at a period of profound repose we need peaceful poets. As a matter of fact, this is what we are. The literature to which many young men are vowed remains infinitely violent, resplendent, and happy. M. Michel Abadie has given us in his poems sonorous and beautiful models. The charm of M. André Gide is bred of these same sentiments. His is a tender and ardent genius, of a passionate suavity. M. Maurice Le Blond has given us great pages of a singular purity. M. Paul Fort has written clear hymns. Thus a whole youth rises in a solemn shudder. Reawakening of the national spirit, worship of earth and heroes, preservation of civic energies—these are the sentiments that constitute in contemporary youth a character so singular, so unexpected, and admirable."

Victor Hugo was known at twenty as "the sublime child," so that these four obscure young men may be the geniuses M. de Bouhéliér depicts them, and the gross

world be all unconscious of their existence. The "charm of vehemence," which the new "Jeunes" profess to adore, is at best a doubtful charm, and when we find that their so-called progress is retrogression, and that Zola is their high priest and master, it may be asked if the change from "naturalism" to "naturism" is much of a change after all. They desire to depose Ibsen and return to Zola, replace Nietzsche by Diderot, and Wagner by Jean Jacques. "Let us return to nature," they shout, "to simplicity and clarity." By all means, but it certainly is not the author of *Pot-Bouille* who will help them to this desirable end. As opposed to the incoherence and frenzy of the German school, the chief of the "naturistes" notes the extreme harmony of Zola's manner, and confesses he feels no disgust whatever of the miserable obscenities of these wearisome novels:

"How much we prefer the violent voluptuousness, the shamelessness of a rustic and robust heroine, the ardent frescoes on which are spread Zola's great crowds to Ibsen's homilies. . . . By means of such figures we have known that the terrestrial world nurses eternal heroes, who dream darkly on the mountain flanks," &c., &c.

While M. de Bouhéliér is flinging the manifesto of an unsuspected school in the teeth of amused Paris, another "Jeune," also of the requisite age for reform of an imperfect world (twenty), M. Ernest La Jeunesse, takes writers of fifty to task. Having informed the dreary experienced sages that youth had had enough of them, and is henceforth resolved to write its own literature, rich in all the pleasing imperfections of its years, to-day he offers a marvellous evidence of impertinence and irreverence in his audacious book, *L'Imitation de Notre Maître Napoléon*. Ernest La Jeunesse and Napoleon are, it appears, kindred spirits, affinities in the old-fashioned phrasing. At twenty the master seems to have had more of the modesty of genius than is apparent in his turbulent and prodigiously impudent disciple.

A more diverting figure still is a scribbling countess, the author of several unknown books, one of which, it appears, was called *Mon Ange*. The lady is the niece of Count Pelegrini de Rossi, who married Sontag, and was assassinated at Rome. Mme. de Rossi appeared yesterday in the police-court on the charge of robbery. This is a copy of the lady's note to the "Juge d'Instruction" after her arrest: "Charming little Judge, give me my liberty to-morrow, Wednesday; I will love you all my life, for my imprisoned hens and cats are dying of hunger and my youth of sorrow. MON ANGE." The lady appears to be sixty at least. In another dainty missive she informs the magistrate that his sweet physiognomy recalls the image of her handsome and smiling father, who would never refuse a favour to a woman of such distinguished merit as the author of *Mon Ange*. She promises to immortalise him in her next work. But the Judge remained obdurate, and missed the occasion of going down to posterity upon an angel's plume.

H. L.

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THE use of pictures and models as aids in education has recently increased to such an extent that it might appear unnecessary to offer for it any theoretical justification. But the very success of fresh methods creates in some minds a prejudice, and leads others to employ them too rashly and too often. These prejudices will be best removed and these dangers avoided if we consider the broad principle upon which the methods are based. Let us then read Comenius under his second head "Facile," seventh principle:

"Let the intellect be forced to nothing save what it spontaneously desires in accordance with right method."

"8th. Let everything be communicated through the senses."

As to this he says:

"1. Let no stripes be inflicted on account of studies."

"2. Let what the pupils have to learn be so placed before them and explained that they see it as plainly as their own five fingers."

"3. And in order that everything may be imprinted the more easily, let the senses be applied to the subject as often as possible. It is not enough to tell the ears, the teacher must present to the eyes that through them the instruction may reach the imagination."

Now principle seven is expressed somewhat ideally, especially when Comenius adds the reason why stripes are not to be inflicted. "For if the boy does not learn, whose fault is it but the teacher's, who either does not know how to make his pupil docile or does not care to do it?" This may be well enough for archangels, but most of us have had pupils whom we have failed to make docile when we were convinced that the fault was at least partly on the side of the boy; and we have probably found more practical service in Johnson's apophthegm: "With the stick the boy gets his task and there's an end on't."

Still, we have turned our backs upon the old world theories, when the motto of authority was "Sic volo, sic iubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas." Dr. Keate's confirmation class, when mistaken for the daily batch of boys sent up for flogging, accepted their punishment without a murmur. The course of studies was a time-honoured institution: to criticise it was misdemeanour, to suggest alterations flat treason; while the idea of a master thinking it necessary to explain to a boy the reason of his learning anything would have been scouted as preposterous. Boys were taught to regard the action of their parents as above criticism, their wishes as beyond dispute; they were sent to live in gloomy ink-splashed barracks, to eat food barely fit for a workhouse, and to go out in the morning to a back yard and wash at the pump. But now we consult boys' wishes and inclinations to an extent which fifty years ago would have been considered

fatal to authority, and we consider their comfort and brighten their class-rooms and enliven their lessons in a manner which some may think impairs the old strenuousness and exactness and manliness of English education. We see, however, at present no sign of failing discipline, nor need we seriously apprehend that the manliness of English schoolboys will be undermined by any sickly aestheticism if, instead of gloomy dungeons and bare walls, they find class-rooms brightened with representations of great works of art or historical incident or beautiful scenery. We may not yet have reached the serenity of days when "love is an unerring light"; and when we need force on boys nothing but what they "spontaneously desire"; but still, the use of illustration is one of the many ways in which in all branches of education, in the relation of parents to children and masters to boys, in the exercise of discipline and the imparting of instruction, we have gradually been making authority rationally understood, and at least gladly accepted if not passionately loved.

But the real justification of illustrations is based not on Comenius' seventh principle, but on the eighth; not on the fact that they make lessons pleasanter, but because they make them better. It is true, of course, that the better a lesson is the pleasanter it always must be. But still, the main objection to the use of the projection lantern is that it is a kind of toy, a last despairing effort of an ineffective teacher to secure attention which cannot otherwise be secured, and to lighten dullness which would be otherwise unrelieved. There could hardly be a greater misconception. If a man is weak in discipline he will certainly find the lantern a snare, and it will prove a very broken reed to the man who relies upon it to arouse interest unless he has secured the elements of stimulus beforehand. If our first purpose, or our chief purpose, in using illustrations is to make our lessons interesting, we shall probably end by boring our pupils, for they can be bored by pictures very easily. We shall be tempted to sacrifice our lessons to the illustrations, instead of rigidly excluding every single picture which does not illustrate naturally and aptly the work in hand and is not actually demanded by the course of the lesson; that is to say, which does not bring out some definite point which could not possibly be brought out otherwise. It makes a crucial difference, not only in our selection but in our method of dealing with illustrations, whether we show them because we think they are interesting and pretty in themselves, or whether in preparing a lesson it has occurred to us that there is this point and that which need illustration. Of course now and then anybody may interest boys if he likes with any pictures or models which happen to come in his way, but when we are dealing with the systematic employment of illustrations as a definite part of our ordinary educational appliances, then we should carefully keep before ourselves the thought that the suggestion of the illustration should come from the lesson itself.

It is this fact which constitutes the great difficulty in the use of illustrations. Ordinary pictures are of little use. We want them

made *ad hoc*. I obtained a picture of Bonn; it shows a dull, featureless street, and a dull, featureless stretch of river. Some localities have no features, and we must not suppose that because some place occurs in our lesson it is necessary to have a picture of it. A picture of the plain of Pharsalia will not help us much; but a picture of Tempe, of Marathon, of Syracuse, of the Acrocorinthus, leaves a definite and memorable impression. It is probably in the teaching of geography and history that this assistance is found most valuable. You may tell boys that coir is used for cocoa-nut matting, and jute for the backing of floorcloth, but how can words explain the appearance of a deodar or mangrove swamp, of a Yakut or a Papuan, or give them any notion of the majesty of the Himalayas, or the shape of the rock of Gibraltar. In a short visit I paid to my old head master, Bishop Mitchinson, from whom I have derived my interest in these things, I found him gathering for the instruction of his little village boys what he calls his "Liber Fluviorum." It is a set of photographs illustrating the courses of all the rivers of England. It may be said that one river is very like another, and so in some points it may be. But even of minor rivers there is an individuality as in the Ouse at St. Ives, the Witham at Lincoln, the Welland at Stamford, and we may search the wide world over and not equal the Wear at Durham. If I may mention a few pictures which during the past term I found gave in a moment what no words could supply, I should instance the Hamoaze at Plymouth, the Wye at Tintern, the High Level Bridge at Newcastle.

It is only just in this connexion to call attention to Messrs. Longman's New Atlas and their School Geography, which supply excellently chosen and most useful illustrations. In English History, of course, every one knows the *Student's History* and Messrs. Macmillan's illustrated edition of Green's *Short History*. Many of these illustrations, though by no means all, are definitely useful in actual teaching, but even these leave much to be supplied. For instance, I have obtained from the library of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury two facsimiles of documents which may serve as examples of what illustration can teach. The distinction of folkland and boc-land is a stock question in our early history. Now we have here, at Canterbury, the actual charter of Edred granting lands at Reculver to the Convent of Christ Church. The charter contains these words: "Ego Dunstanus indignus Abbas propriis digitorum articulis totam chartam perscripsi." It is signed by Edred, by his mother, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the whole Witan—and by it boys can realise and see for themselves how land was "booked" under the early English kings. Another document is the settlement between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York as to the rights of their respective Sees. It bears the sign manual of the Conqueror, of his queen, of the Papal legate, of Lanfranc, the Bishops of Thetford and Dorchester—and not least—of Wulstan of

Worcester. The contrast of Lanfranc's neat Italian hand and the enormous signature of Wulstan reminds us that Wulstan was the only English bishop allowed to retain his See, while the presence of the Bishops of Thetford and Dorchester reminds us that Norwich and Lincoln were not yet cathedral cities at all. Again, within the last two months I happened to be teaching an incident of Edgehill, where one of the most famous of King's Scholars, Harvey, the king's physician, who was entrusted with the care of the young princes, retired to the shelter of a hedge, and spent the time in study. Two days after, I received a copy of Mr. Yeames's beautiful picture, illustrating this very incident, and giving it a reality which no words could convey.

And so one finds that many, perhaps most, available pictures are not useful for teaching, and many which would be useful for teaching are not available. There are in the *Academy* Notes pictures like Mr. Croft's "Marston Moor," or "The First Winter of the Pilgrim Fathers in America," which bear most vividly on distinct incidents. In the various illustrated magazines, the *Art Journal*, the *Magazine of Art*, the *English Illustrated*, the *Century*, I see from time to time pictures which, if I had had more leisure, I should have noted under their proper heads as available for points in the direct course of our teaching; while from the excellent sketches supplied by the correspondents of our illustrated papers material of the most valuable kind could be derived; and for impressing upon the mind the leading political struggles of the Victorian era it would be difficult to find anything more effective than the cartoons of *Punch*. I have ventured to suggest at different times and places that among the mass of people interested in this question—boys and girls, masters and mistresses—some combination might be formed to notice and select from this material what could be useful, and to communicate with the Museum Committee of the Teachers' Guild, who have already done much useful work in this direction.

My own part of the work has been confined to the application of these principles to our classical studies. If anyone is reading Macmillan's *Primer of Greek History*, or Oman's *Greek History*, he can procure illustrations specially selected for the various periods. He can find illustrations of Troy, Athens, Mycenæ, and Tiryns. For the Agamemnon, the Antigone, the Ion, the Frogs, there are numerous pictures of the various situations as given in recent representations at Oxford, Cambridge, Bradfield, and elsewhere. Our range of reading is not very wide, and if some combination were formed we might arrange for all our books some scheme of illustration such as this: for Thucydides, Bk. i.—not a book, it may be remarked, which specially requires illustration—chap. 1, MS. of Thucydides; chap. 4, view of situation of Minoa and coin representing the Minotaur; chap. 7, the Larissa of Argos and map of the plain; chap. 15, Trireme; chap. 24, Epidamnus and Corcyra; chap. 47, the islands of Sybota; chap. 90, fragment of the wall of Themistocles showing hasty construction; chap. 93, the Piræus—plan and picture; chap. 96, fragment of tribute

list of Athenian allies; chap. 100, Amphipolis; chap. 101, Ithome; chap. 103, Naupactus, Megara, Nicæa; chap. 105, view of Ægina from Athens, and so on. These can nearly all be procured from the Museum. As whatever value these observations may have is derived from the fact that they have been suggested by practical teaching, I will conclude by a rough note of actual experience in teaching Church History. In the first lesson on Constantine I found I wanted, and to some extent was able to procure, representations of the Palace of Diocletian at Spalato, of the Porta Nigra at Trèves, the Arch of Constantine, a bust of Constantius Chlorus, the columns of Maximilian at Milan, the Labarum, and coins of Diocletian, Constantine, and Galerius. But at the end of my period, for a subject which specially needs illustration—viz., the development of Christian art and architecture, the catacombs, the churches at Ravenna—though I know illustrations exist, I could not easily procure them. They are largely in books which are extremely costly, and in any case more trouble is necessary to obtain them than most schoolmasters can spare.

#### HISTORICAL TEACHING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE two greatest changes that have been made during the last twenty years in regard to the subjects taught in public schools have been the introduction of Natural Science and the introduction of History. If the rule that the proof of a pudding lies in the eating may be applied also to intellectual foods, then there is something significant in the verdict generally passed on these two new subjects by those to whom they have been served up. Science is pronounced "a fraud," History "dull." Yet could there be any subject with a more immediate bearing on the obvious realities of life than Science, or any subject of more varied and irrepressible interest than History? To make it "dull" great pains would appear to be needed; but, in fact, the *modus operandi* is simple enough: select a bad text-book, allow one hour a week for the lesson, make this consist of dates and pedigrees and "facts," and the thing is done.

Yet in Oxford there are now ten to twelve scholarships and exhibitions offered annually for proficiency in history where twenty years ago there were not three. And for these endowments there are a surprising number of candidates of marked ability. It will be found, however, in the case of most of these candidates, that they have been selected for some special training and preparation under some teacher who has himself had the special training of the "History School." So that this mass of excellent work tells us nothing as to the ordinary school curriculum's arrangements or results for the rank and file of schoolboys. What it does tell us is sufficiently striking and encouraging.

(1) The work done by the very best candidates is not merely clever, but astonish-

ingly finished and judicious. One is constantly feeling that it is impossible any boy of eighteen can really be as wise as this boy writes. It seems as if the three next years, the years of university training, have little to add but in the way of widening the range and increasing the depth; that all the ground plan is already laid out. This may be so; but it is probable that these years make real and felt that which has hitherto only been imagined or conjectured; they turn into convictions and principles what is as yet only a clever pose; they develop what might be called the mind's character as opposed to its mere capacities.

(2) There is astonishing variety in the forms which ability takes, and in the individuality displayed. The same theme proves capable of infinite differences of treatment. For the most hackneyed subjects this stream of perennial youth proves a veritable Medea's cauldron. Rome and Athens, Oliver Cromwell and Louis XIV., party government and novel-reading, are not hackneyed to a clever boy fresh from his Livy and Thucydides, his Macaulay or Burke. They point the moral as well as ever.

(3) It is interesting to observe how omnivorous is the mental digestion of youth. It can assimilate and utilise almost any mental food. Out of the most limited, the most old-fashioned, or the most colourless material the mind that has originality and power of reflecting, seems able to build itself up in a remarkable way. It is this receptivity young pupils, coupled with the elastic in and retentive memories they possess, that constitutes a dangerous temptation to the teacher. He is so apt, unconsciously, to trade upon these facilities; to assume that everything is properly nutritious from which the growing organism can extract nutriment, everything digestible which does not defy the eager appetite of eighteen. We want not what *can* be fed on; but the best food.

(4) On comparing things at the present time with things fifteen years ago, the number of candidates who reach a high level nowadays is a notable fact. The best are probably not better now than the best were then; but there are many more whose performance can be called good. This suggests the reflection that is often suggested by practical experience in education, a reflection which may be called melancholy if it is not to be regarded as stimulating, that a very large amount of unused talent exists. Our educational system has a huge proportion of waste products. Many who are not successful in classics are capable of being developed in other directions. Many have won the highest successes in classics after receiving their original impulse from some other subject. There are diversities of gifts, and there are still greater diversities in the modes in which thinking may begin.

A general belief has grown up that a good deal of aptitude for historical study exists in the public schools, which is now undeveloped and not sought out and encouraged. This belief has led to a joint action on the part of the colleges interested to make the examinations for history scholarships more simple, more uniform, and more accessible to the ordinary clever schoolboy.

Accessible, that is, by being open to boys who show promise, without demanding any protracted or specialised course of preparation, and by defining promise in the most liberal way so as to include general ability or literary faculty or historical imagination, even more than accuracy or extent of actual historical knowledge. But this scheme can never have its full effect and there can never be an open career for youthful historical talent till the teaching of history has become a more methodical part of the ordinary school work; till the rank and file in all public schools are taught history with something like the organisation and the skilled experience that is brought to bear in teaching classical composition and translation, classical criticism and antiquities. This by no means implies that the same proportion of time and energy should be given to the teaching of history as to classics. That would be a fatal mistake. History, except in comparatively small doses and under careful repression of the bad old mnemonic system of instruction, is not in itself a good mental discipline for the young. Bacon may be right in saying its effect on men is to make them wise. But its effect on boys who partake too freely of it is to make them prigs, morally; and parrots, intellectually.

However, history ought to be a regular if quite subordinate part of a school course at any rate in the higher forms. It may be used to give educational variety, to supplement and explain the authors that are being read, to make geography attractive instead of repulsive, in fact, to supply the background of reality which school-lessons so often want. Ancient history, handled in the proper way by a proper teacher, may bring home to the schoolboy that the dead languages were once living, and that "that hated people, the ancient Romans," were flesh and blood, and not shadows of the delectus and the grammar. But still more important, though still more indirect, is the value of English history. It can be used to emphasise the human side, which is otherwise so neglected in our school education; to stimulate the imagination, which awakes so late in the average English boy; to inculcate a reverence for the past and a sense of the continuity of national life; above all, to inspire that elevation of spirit which, as Burke said, breathes in the annals of the English race.

What can be done by the right method and the right man is already shown by the gulf that there is between the papers sent in by the best schools and those sent in by the worst, in the Oxford and Cambridge certificate examinations. This gulf used to be even wider than it is. For the great growth of historical studies in England has produced a great choice of text-books, often excellent, and always far superior to those grotesquely bad manuals which were common in England twenty and even twelve years ago, and doubtless are still flourishing, like the green bay tree, in Colonial schools. As Plato put it, they did not merely lie, but they lied in their soul. Their whole conception of history was bald, false, vulgar. But at the best, the text-book is the dry bones, which the teacher has to invest with flesh and with spirit. There is another evil which seems to be still common.

It is the dictating to a class, in a wooden sort of way, of wooden notes, to be taken down verbally, and got up by rote. It is a familiar rule that a man cannot teach well unless he has much more in reserve, as it were, than that which he brings out. Nowhere is this hard saying so true as in the teaching of history. The selection, therefore, of even the very best of text-books is only the first step. "The best in this kind are but shadows." They require filling up, so to speak, by apt extracts from the contemporary literature of the period, and by reference to the best passages of modern English writers. These extracts and these references the teacher himself will have to provide. Furthermore, in his oral lectures he will have to give clear definitions of technical terms; to explain misconceptions likely to arise; to display and demolish lurking fallacies; to exemplify the handling of single questions vertically downwards through the period; to suggest other similar questions and indicate an outline of their treatment; to quote and criticise the various modern views that have been held about the men and motives of the time; above all, to give practice in the writing of short essays, terse, clear, and strictly to the point, and to criticise rigorously the style and the "plots" of these essays, and occasionally to set groups of questions to be answered in a given time limit.

All this, it may be urged, requires an able man, assumes that he has some experience in teaching, and demands that he should have made a special and, indeed, an enthusiastic study of his subject. Certainly; and this is just what we have a right to expect of men who stand at the head of a profession, particularly when it is that great profession of education, a profession the social and political importance of which is even now only beginning to be recognised in England. As a plain matter of business, the cost of a public school education, and the value of the prizes open to schoolmasters, make it no injustice to the British parent to say that he expects to get a good article for his money's worth. There are some signs that the teaching of history in schools is beginning to attract attention, and that steady improvement may be looked for. But some of the first steps appear likely to be based on a zeal which is not according to knowledge. For example, it can hardly be doubted that the growing tendency to make boys work minutely at constitutional history is a mistake. Constitutional history is excellent training for more adult minds; but there is a kind of "wild justice" in boys' condemnation of it as "dry"; it is too abstract for them; it requires a previous knowledge which they cannot possess of the ordinary events of history; it is bound up with legal and religious problems and ideas which are hardly within their ken; and, most fatal objection, it is capable of being "cramped" by these young ostriches.

The aspects of history to which boys take most naturally are military history, geographical, literary, and, above all, biographical. And these are what will best enchain their attention and rouse their imagination. There is for a young student, and perhaps for an elder one too, more of

the full spirit of the Middle Ages to be got from Joinville's *Vie de St. Louis* than from the most penetrating disquisition by Luchaire or the most accurate epitome by Lavisse.

It would be quite possible to maintain, and by no means as a mere paradox, that the whole teaching of history to the young has been begun at the wrong end: it has begun with the abstract and the remote, it has been done through books, and it makes large demands on faith; whereas it should begin with the concrete, the palpable, and the near; it should be done mainly by oral explanations of existing facts; it should convince the reason, and make itself acceptable by making the present intelligible. Something in this direction has been already attempted in foreign countries; nor is it a greater revolution in method than has been effected before our eyes in the kindergarten system. But it would be too much even to attempt such an experiment in England yet awhile; and certainly too much to try to elucidate it at the close of a paper intended to be immediate and practical in its scope.

ARTHUR L. SMITH.

#### A NEW DEPARTURE.

##### THE USE OF MODELS IN SCHOOLS.

It is a matter for surprise that, with all the progress which has been made during recent years in the promotion of exact knowledge in the departments of classical and mediæval antiquities, practically no steps have hitherto been taken to illustrate and interpret history by means of models. Praiseworthy energy, it is true, has been shown of late in producing illustrations in the shape of plans, engravings, photographs, and the like, but little or nothing has been done to enable museums and educational institutions to procure actual facsimiles of the objects that come most frequently and most prominently under consideration in the course of classical and historical study. Such facsimiles manifestly would convey far more definite and realistic impressions than can be given by any drawings or representations on paper. In the conviction that there is here a distinct want to be supplied and a good work to be done in the interests of education, it has been proposed to provide for the manufacture of models of this nature. Announcements concerning this undertaking will be made from time to time in the ACADEMY. It is intended to execute in the first instance a series of military models, composed mainly of soldiers and siege-engines. Later, it is proposed to proceed further and to deal with naval equipment, architecture, and so forth. In the military models the men will be made of metal; the engines, which will be working-engines, of wood and metal combined where that was the case in the originals; and the whole series will be carried out on the same scale. Several antiquaries and classical and mediæval specialists, of authority and eminence, have given, or promised, their assistance, and no pains will be spared to ensure absolute accuracy in details and also finished work-

manship. The cost will be kept as low as is consistent with the standard of excellence indicated, and will naturally depend on the extent to which the public schools and museums of the country respond to the invitation to support the enterprise. The subjoined list of models already in hand, or in preparation, though of course it must not be regarded as exhaustive, will give some idea of what is in immediate contemplation. *Figures:* Greek Soldier—Hoplite, semi-heavy-armed soldier of Iphicrates, Pelast, Macedonian Phalangites; Persian Foot-soldier (*temp.* Xenophon); Roman Soldier—Legionary (*a* throwing the pilum; *b* using the gladius), Legionary Centurion, Aquilifer, Signifer, Vexillarius, Bucinator, Tubicen, Light-armed Spear-man, Slinger, Cavalry-soldier, Praetorian Guardsman, Centurion of Praetorian Guard; Gaulish Foot-soldier (*temp.* Caesar); British Warrior; Anglo-Saxon Warrior; Viking; Huscarl of Harold II.; Norman Horse-soldier (1066); Norman Foot-archer (1066); Man-at-arms (*temp.* Henry II.); Arbalester (*temp.* John); English Knight (*temp.* Cressy); *do.* (*temp.* Agincourt); *do.* (*temp.* Wars of the Roses); English Archer (*temp.* Agincourt); English Bill-man (15th cent.); Genoese Crossbowman (*temp.* Cressy); Scottish Spear-man (*temp.* Edward I.). *Roman Military Engines, &c.*—Catapulta, Ballista, Scorpio, Onager, Musculus, Vinea, Testudo Arietaria, Pluteus (*various forms*), Falx Muralis, Agger, Turrus Ambulatoria.

## THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

### SOME RANDOM COMMENTS.

By far the most important topic discussed by the Head Masters' Conference, held at Rugby on December 22 and 23 last, was the proposed Secondary Education Bill. The unsatisfactory state of higher education in England dates, as has been pointed out by Mr. Rashdall in the *English Historical Review*, from the wholesale destruction of grammar schools during the Reformation; and, owing to various social and economic causes, the evils resultant from its irregular and unorganised condition have been greatly intensified during the present century. The craze that set in some fifty years ago for establishing entirely new schools, instead of strengthening the time-honoured historic foundations, increased the disorder, and also led to a lamentable waste of resources. And when, somewhat later, steps were taken to rehabilitate on a first-grade footing a number of the ancient schools whose endowments had not been sufficiently ample to enable them to continue to attract their old *clientèle* whom the railways had in the meanwhile come and tempted away to the brand-new "colleges," the latter had found time to make good their footing. The result was an internecine and costly competition which has continued to hamper the progress and to cripple the efficiency of the provincial schools in particular down to the present day. Moreover, there had appeared in education a social cleavage that was unknown in the boyhood of our grandfathers. The local grammar schools

which had been good enough for the country gentlemen from father to son from time immemorial, were regarded as good enough no longer; not that the teaching was inferior, nor the grade of instruction lower, but because, somehow or other, the company which had been sufficiently select for their forefathers was not sufficiently select for them. The growth of this feeling might very possibly have been prevented by a timelier expansion of their ancestral schools, a measure which would have discouraged the creation of fresh institutions. Now, however, though the more wealthy of these schools have held, or more than held, their own, many have entirely lost their county connexions, and, so far as that element is concerned, possess merely the honourable traditions and interesting memories which their youthful rivals could not take from them, and must for some centuries yet to come be content to envy.

Before passing on, it may be worth noting that even in Germany, where the spirit of Junkerism is so strong a force, the sentiment of exclusiveness does not extend to education. In the schools "all classes meet on an equal footing," writes Mr. Bird in his *Higher Education in Germany and England*; "in one of the classes at the Real School I found the son of a butcher sitting beside the son of a count and general in the army, and I casually encountered a Russian prince attending the gymnasium." Mr. Bird's most valuable and suggestive little book was published twelve years ago: we have rarely met with a schoolmaster who had so much as heard of it, and we have never met with one who would even take the trouble to borrow it.

It is now some forty years since Matthew Arnold began to raise his voice in the wilderness and to hold forth on the text: "Organise your secondary education"; and till the day of his death—a generation later—he continued vigorously to preach the same sermon, and to preach it practically unheeded. There has been the less excuse for this neglect, seeing that the leading communities of the Continent, with their highly organised systems of national education, have presented us for many years past with a variety of object-lessons, with the assistance of which we might long ere now have framed an eclectic system of our own, suited to the needs and the peculiarities of our race and our institutions. As it is, the chaotic plight of secondary education in this country would be ridiculous were not the ills that attend it so serious. First and foremost we want centralisation. We want a strong and a competent central authority, composed chiefly, though not wholly, of persons who have had considerable and successful experience of actual teaching and of school management: an authority which would preserve all that is most precious in education from risk of shipwreck at the hands of the local councils with whose domination it is threatened. The establishment of an expert and enlightened central authority would *ipso facto* be attended by one unspeakable boon: the profession would be relieved of the amateurish and mischievous interference of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, whose meddlesome incapacity

has been so glaringly illustrated of recent years in the ruin of Christ's Hospital, and in the insensate attack upon St. Paul's School during the most brilliant period of its long and honourable career.

With centralisation must come organisation. The first step in this direction would be the registration of teachers. As registration, to mean anything, would involve the application of a test, it would probably be difficult and inexpedient to make it retrospective, so as to embrace existing teachers. But after a fixed date no fresh person should be admitted to a mastership, or granted a licence to teach at all, who had not satisfied the authorities as to his fitness both in respect of attainments and in respect of disciplinary and teaching powers. The last consideration would necessitate adequate provision for the training of masters. This has long been a pressing want, and the Head Masters' Conference has now definitely decided by an overwhelming majority in favour of the principle. Training in the theory of education it is easy to provide for; but obviously this is not enough; it is indispensable that it should be supplemented by actual experience in the handling of classes. Either cheap normal schools might be instituted in the large towns for this express purpose, the lowness of the fees being a compensation to the parent for the want of experience on the part of a portion of the staff; or each school throughout the country might be required to receive, as extra masters, a certain number of beginners. One year would probably serve as a minimum period of probation, those whose success was doubtful being tried for a second year, and then either passed or dismissed as hopeless.

Next, there is the question of State inspection. The Endowed Schools Commissioners have been in the habit of manufacturing schemes, more or less unworkable; but, fortunately for their own pride and peace of mind, and fortunately for education, they have not, except upon rare occasions, followed this up by inquiring whether the provisions of their schemes were adhered to. These schemes of the Commissioners, in fact, being the productions of scholastic *diletanti*, are usually marvels of educational ineptitude, and, as such, are pretty generally disregarded. Inspection, however, would be one of the most essential duties of the central authority; and, ultimately, in all probability it could be arranged for upon a very economical basis. The trend of things seems to indicate that the secondary schoolmaster will eventually become a civil servant, with the prospect of a pension. As the inspectors should invariably be ex-schoolmasters of successful experience in schools of the same grade as those they inspect, inspectorships might be a means of pensioning off head and assistant masters of a prescribed number of years' service. With State inspection there should also be a system of State examination. For the senior forms, the examination conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Board for higher and lower certificates might be recognised, or adopted, by the State. Indeed, it would be a great convenience if this were accepted as a general preliminary examina-

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tion in place of the many and various initial examinations for the universities and the professions. The testing of the work of middle and lower forms should be carried out conjointly by the examiners and the masters of the school under examination. The examiners also should be ex-schoolmasters who have served in schools of the same grade as those which they are set to examine; and, similarly, examinations might be used as a means of pensioning. Roughly, schoolmasters fall into two categories: there are those whose strength lies rather in their mastership than in their attainments, and there are those whose strength lies rather in their attainments than in their mastership. This distinction would suggest the class from which the inspectors or the examiners should respectively be drawn.

Absolutely wise were the two points insisted on in the Report of the Committee of the Head Masters' Conference to Sir John Gorst: (1) That the Council for secondary education should be distinct from that for primary education; (2) that in the future organisation of studies the humanities should not be sacrificed to science. Mr. Welldon's rider desiring the Conference to co-operate with the Head Masters' Association was carried by thirty-eight votes to one; and the respect with which the Educational House of Lords throughout alluded to the Educational House of Commons is not without its amusing side. It is one of the many "things not generally known" that only a few years ago, when the Head Masters' Association first saw the light, several members of the Head Masters' Conference were invited to join the management of the infant society in order "to teach its tottering footsteps how to walk." In the common interests of education they did so, but on this daring act reaching the ears of the committee of the Conference, the latter august body promptly issued a threat of excommunication if these enthusiasts persisted in their bold resolve. The enthusiasts, however, though a mere handful, were undaunted, and with the horrors of martyrdom staring them in the face, met, and cheerfully lunched, at the Holborn Restaurant, and (before lunch) drew up a polite but firm declaration of their right and their intention to do as they pleased in the matter. Whereupon the aforesaid committee quietly executed a strategic movement to the rear, and abstained from further interference with the liberty of the free-born Englishman.

Various details, of greater or less moment, were also dealt with by the Conference at Rugby; among which were the army examinations, the dismissal of assistant masters, the School Volunteer movement, the grouping of scholarship examinations at the universities, and the curriculum of preparatory schools. With regard to the army examinations, to our mind the only really grave consideration is the fact that physical qualifications are virtually disregarded for what is after all mainly a physical vocation. Unless we are prepared to allow the headmasters to have a voice in the selection, vigour of character we must unfortunately

leave out of the reckoning, since that is a quality which can be gauged only by intimate personal knowledge. But we should be heartily glad to see some regulation made by which, we do not say proof of athletic skill, but, what is of vastly greater value, proof of the capacity of bodily endurance, was demanded in the first instance from candidates for entrance to Woolwich and Sandhurst. Every headmaster knows that the pick of the blood, bone, and bottom in his school does not go to its natural destination, the army. The medical officer at Woolwich is reported as having admitted "that a considerable number of the cadets were not of good physique, were intellectually overworked, and were of anæmic appearance." With rickety and anæmic officers, commanding scanty files of half-drilled and stunted striplings, the kingdom may well feel anxious about its defences.

As to the dismissal of assistant masters, it may seem unsympathetic to say it, but, unless the headmaster is to remain an autocrat in this as in other respects, he may as well be abolished altogether. Let his office be put in commission, and let guidance and unity, discipline and centrality, and all else that combines to produce the efficient working of the microcosm of the public school, go by the board. Except a headmaster be an idiot or a lunatic, in either of which events six months' notice will get rid of him, he may be depended upon to deal at least justly, if not generously, with good masters. Candidates for masterships are legion, holders of masterships are many, but good schoolmasters are relatively few. The average proportion of men on a school staff who do their work really well all round, and about whom their "chief" may always feel perfectly happy, is not large. Headmasters set some store by their own comfort, and do not add to their other and unavoidable worries by quarrelling with colleagues such as these. Some of us can remember what an unmitigated nuisance the old foundation-master used to be: may the gods protect us against a restoration of anything approaching to that sort of thing! We have to bear in mind, too, that, as intimated above, a headmastership nowadays is not a freehold, as it often was formerly, and the assistant master may derive a grim consolation from the reflection that if the headmaster can dismiss him, the governors can dismiss the headmaster. We believe there is only one school in England, the headmaster of which has an opportunity of appeal against dismissal by his governing body. But that there is necessity for change has yet to be proved. Whatever hardship in the way of uncertainty of tenure may exist for the assistant, exists also for the head; and if a right of appeal were conceded to the former, it would have to be conceded to the latter.

It is not clear whether the School Volunteer movement acts as an encouragement or as a discouragement to volunteering in adult life. We should like to have some statistics as to this. The sad thing about the Volunteer Force is the fact that, socially, it has long been steadily declining. Except in a very few "crack" regiments, gentlemen have ceased to enter

the ranks, and it is now even difficult to induce them to accept commissions. Curiously enough the country squire or the professional man is not eager to sit down to mess with the neighbouring innkeeper or with his own gardener. All this is very deplorable, and if we knew for certain that the public school corps did anything to remedy it, we should be pleased indeed.

Last, but by no means least, we have the preparatory school. In former days boys were sent direct to the public boarding-schools at a much earlier age than is now the fashion, but at the public day schools the original entrance age is, on the whole, still adhered to. Whether the three or four years, which is all that a boy now spends at a public boarding school, is sufficient to give him the full benefit of a public school training is a doubtful point which considerations of space will not permit us to discuss now; but we cannot help thinking that here the boarding schools are at a disadvantage as compared with the day schools. In the latter a boy may usually enter as early as nine, and often does; while some day schools go further, and have attached to them a preparatory school for boys of from seven to nine staffed by ladies, so that a lad may be a dozen years in the same school. That this plan would be impossible of adoption by boarding schools is manifest, since boys would not be sent away from home at so tender an age; there is no doubt, however, that the day schools gain incalculably by securing in their own hands the continuous education of their pupils almost from the beginning.

In conclusion, to revert to the proposed Secondary Education Bill, the faulty distribution of first-grade schools, and the unsatisfactory financial position of many of them, will have to engage the attention of the enlightened central authority, for which every enlightened educationalist is praying. The irregular distribution of first-grade schools is the outcome not of special local needs, but of historical change, of accident, and often, as indicated in the introductory portion of these remarks, of mere caprice. In some parts of the country considerable districts exist in which there is not a single first-grade school; in other parts several are often found in close proximity to one another to their mutual disadvantage. So, too, the distribution of endowments is most unequal. To throw the existing endowments into hotch-potch, although actually proposed in the sixties, only a visionary would now advocate, and no Government would venture to suggest. The alternative must be faced, and many first-grade schools will have to be subsidised from the Imperial taxes, or from the local rates, or from both.

#### NOTICE.

In addition to the "Educational Supplement," which will be published from time to time, it is proposed to devote a portion of the weekly issue of the ACADEMY to the subject of education. An article by Mr. J. Churton Collins, on "The Teaching of English Literature in Schools," will be included in next week's number.

## REVIEWS.

## RATIONAL EDUCATION.

*The Foundations of Success: a Plea for Rational Education.* By G. S. De Brath. (G. Philip & Son.)

By Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S.

VARIOUS reasons have of late led many thinking men to doubt whether the English system of secondary education is worthy of the name of system. Classical tradition still controls our public schools; and in many of them the "modern side" is found not to be a brilliant success, and is maintained more as a grudging concession to the utilitarian spirit of the age than as a proper method of education, using that word in its etymological sense. "Latin and Greek," as a headmaster once remarked to the present writer, "are the most effectual agents in keeping a boy's nose at the grindstone." The statement was probably true, from that teacher's point of view; but only because the teaching of the ancient languages has been methodised, and because it is easier to find persons capable of giving precisely that kind of drill than of giving really intelligent instruction in other branches.

The whole question of school education has been treated in a masterly manner by Mr. G. S. De Brath in a book of some 200 pages, entitled *The Foundations of Success: a Plea for Rational Education*. Mr. De Brath modestly disclaims originality in his treatment of the subject; but originality often consists as much in orderly arrangement and logical sequence of ideas as in novelty; and this is a subject on which it would be difficult to write anything new. The keynote of the work is that our present systems need reform; that "success in this workaday world (and success here means existence) has come to depend more and more on 'directive skill'—power to direct the forces of inanimate nature, and of less able men, whether in units, classes, or races"; that "instruction aiming at this 'directive power' is largely given in the State-aided technical and secondary schools for the masses, and must be still more widely given in the near future"; and that such instruction "is far superior both in planned order and method to that of the expensive class-schools usually called secondary." He complains that in our public schools, and in our secondary schools in general, far too little attention is paid to the co-ordination of the various branches of instruction, and points out that Germany and America have made great strides towards a consistent co-ordination; that

"the one, by patient study of the mental operations, has discovered, and the other, with characteristic keenness, is applying, a new form of 'concentration' whereby, instead of science, mathematics, history, literature, language, and manual training being treated as entirely different 'subjects,' they are linked together, by handling each so as to afford illustrations to the others."

These two nations, which are our two great rivals in trade, are precisely the nations

which have revised their educational system; and they have done so in accordance with the fact that the wealth of a manufacturing State lies in the number of producers actively engaged, in their individual skill, and in the intelligence with which they are directed. Yet the two nations differ in mental aptitude. The present writer was much struck with a remark made by the American manager of a very large German electrical manufactory, that while German workmen were more conscientious and trustworthy, American sub-managers were preferable to Germans on account of their greater fertility of resource and energy.

Mr. De Brath draws special attention to the present time as England's opportunity.

"In the last years of the eighteenth century it was Continental war destroying commerce; in the last years of the nineteenth century it is Continental militarism sapping it. Hundreds of thousands of workmen are withdrawn from production, and heavy taxes oppress the trading classes. . . . These facts will not continue indefinitely; the magnitude of the expenditure forbids it. While they last, they are England's opportunity."

Our public and secondary schools are

"the schools for the officers of industrialism, and these are more imperatively needed by England than the technical schools we are now tardily endowing. Wise direction of industrialism is of the essence of the matter. Is it needful to insist that all skill comes first of taking thought? or that directive skill is even more useful than manual skill?"

These quotations show the ground on which Mr. De Brath builds. The superstructure is a careful treatise on physical and biological facts, on physical education, on mental education, on moral education, on method, on the stages of growth, and on the co-ordination of instruction, and a concluding chapter treats of some practical suggestions.

Mr. De Brath does not hesitate to begin at the beginning. Adopting the modern scientific definition of energy, he deals with the transformation of the chemical energy absorbed as food into heat, necessary to sustain the temperature of the body; into motion of its parts, necessary to all vital processes; and into that portion which is active in the brain, the manifestation of which is consciousness. With a short sketch of the nature of variation, transmitted to progeny, and of heredity he passes on to remark that while "we cannot change the facts which have made the degenerate, the neurotic, the hysterical, and the criminal," yet the future of young persons is greatly influenced by their environment, and that "we have only to make a suitable environment for growing organisms if we wish to mould them to our ideals; and this is the meaning of education." "It is environment that has produced variations in the past, as it is to it that the horticulturist and the stock-breeder look to produce those at which they aim; so to it, and not to mere didactics, must the educator look for his results also." And "education becomes the provision of such an environment as will favour the ethical process in the fullest application of that term; one which takes

account of the physical and intellectual side of that process as well as of its moral side." The ethical process culminates in "renunciation as the gate of the higher life."

Physical education comes first in order. The use of the body in all its muscular development, so as to evolve skill, leads not only to greater acuteness in the senses, but also to the mental habit of using them. Therefore the child should be trained by example more than by precept to use his eyes in observing natural objects and recording the observations; his ear in musical exercises; his hands in drawing and in carpentry, for boys, in dress-cutting and cookery for girls. Such training makes capable men and women; "its lessons can never be learned by precepts alone, they are to be acquired by actual personal endeavour expended on real things." The *corpus sanum* is next considered, and a number of very practical maxims, gained in the school of experience, are laid down for combating and repressing the evils not uncommon in public schools.

But Mr. De Brath does not confine himself to general exposition; he gives a detailed table of divisions of the day, as in his opinion they should be spent in a school. Each week twenty-nine lessons of three-quarters of an hour each are interposed between intervals devoted to play, meals, and music. Work and violent exercise after meals are avoided, and not more than four lessons ever succeed one another. There can be no doubt that such conditions as these are favourable to the physical health and mental development of boys and girls.

Mr. De Brath defines the purpose of mental education as required to give—(1) habits of close observation, (2) discrimination of likenesses and differences, (3) power of correct inference, and (4) that command of language which is necessary for correct formulation, or for calling up a clear mental image. The "knowledge," which is sometimes spoken of as if it were the purpose of mental education, comes incidentally. As a matter of method, the formulation of a general truth should be reached only through repeated trials. It is interesting to contrast the old and the suggested way of learning that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides. As everyone knows, the usual method is to give the boy the proposition to learn; if he understands it, so much the better; if he does not, he is a duffer. "The right way," according to Mr. De Brath, "because the natural path of discovery, is to show that a right-angled triangle, of which the sides enclosing the right angle are in the proportion of 3 to 4, has the third side equal to 5 of the same units of length, and that  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ ; to go on to show that the same relation holds between the sides in other cases, both arithmetically and by actual mensuration (or weighing) of the constructed squares. The general rule can then be inferred; and lastly, we can start with the rule and prove it deductively, as in Euclid I., 47. It must never be forgotten that "words come to a child as pure conventions till he sees the actual things," and the same is to some extent true with most adults. As things

are at present, "almost all our teaching is from words, and the retention of words is alpha and omega." But our instruction should aim at teaching not what to think, but how to think; and a programme is laid down in which the two chief divisions are the life of man and the life of nature.

The subject of moral education is next considered. Morality is defined as "the wise direction of the daily stock of energy; wise habits of expenditure of this stock preclude unwise habits;" and character "is that nature of mind which practises wise thought and action." The cultivation of the sense of beauty, of the sense of right, and of the infinite, are obviously the goals to aim at in moral training. The last, which involves religion, is worthy of special care; and it must never be forgotten that here, above all, example is of far more worth than precept—that our religion is our daily life as actually lived.

A chapter on "Method" follows, with details of application in actual teaching. And here we note the difficulties to be contended with. Our Universities, instead of allowing the "Lehrfreiheit" of the Continent, impose restricted courses, and test the progress of the student by examinations. This evil is a great one; and its harmful influence on the prosperity of the country is almost incalculable. For it is necessary for the schools to aim at preparation for the University, and this involves the compulsory acquisition by all boys of a number of subjects, in which many take little or no interest. Our universities also place a wrong goal before the eyes of students, the majority of whom read with the object of passing an examination, or of distancing their fellows, or of securing a scholarship, instead of with the intention of training their mental faculties for their life-work. Especially in science is this to be deplored; for the originaive faculty, and the power of management of fellow-men, is not to be tested by examination. The process leads to the selection of the unfit in a majority of cases, for a ready memory counts for more than ability to originate and to govern. The schoolmaster, however, has to take things as they are; and Mr. de Brath does his best to adapt his curriculum to the existing state of University education. It is time that our authorities in higher education recognised that nine-tenths of the energy which is expended by teachers and pupils in examining and in preparing for examinations might be used with much more profit in exercising the faculty of origination, in which few men are wholly deficient.

The scheme, which Mr. de Brath propounds in his final chapter, for instituting a model school, has much to recommend it. Happy the boys who are under his system!

For comprehensive treatment of his subject, for thorough acquaintance with what has been previously written, and for lucid statement of common-sense principles, which are so obvious when clearly laid down as almost to appear to be truisms, this little work deserves the highest commendation. It is much to be hoped that its influence may be widespread, and that its teaching may be ere long translated into action.

"Science is accuracy about common things," and with this definition, for which Mr. de Brath is responsible, his little treatise has good claim to be called scientific.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

*Stories of the Cæsars from Suetonius.* By H. Wilkinson. (Macmillans.)—This is another of Messrs. Macmillans' familiar and useful series of sky-blue classics, that come as a boon and a blessing to schoolmasters. The arrangement is similar to that of other numbers of the "Elementary Classics," and includes, as usual, exercises for re-translation. But the little book deserves notice for a special reason. It is quite time that a greater variety of Latin authors was made available for middle-form work; not so much, indeed, for the sake of the learner as for that of the teacher, to whom the ding-dong round of Cæsar and Ovid, Nepos and Sallust, may save trouble, but on whom such reiteration cannot well fail to produce in time a hopelessly deadening effect. Already, however, thanks to this series, even the grizzled and yawning veteran who has done his hundred terms in the third form room may be fired with the burning zeal of three-and-twenty by the elixir of Gellius, Curtius, and Suetonius, and may be further stimulated, we hope, by the prospect of fresh and invigorating draughts from Florus, Paternulus, Macrobius, and others yet to come.

*Æschylus: Prometheus Bound.* By C. R. Haines. (Swan Sonnenschein.)—It is difficult at first sight to realise the necessity for yet another school edition of the *Prometheus Vinculus*; but an examination of this book has persuaded us that Mr. Haines was justified in putting it forth. It would be hardly possible to pass it by unnoticed, for the attention is at once arrested by the taste and excellence of the get-up: the binding, the paper, the type, and the illustrations are of a grace and quality that combine to produce a charming little volume. We are not of those who think that anything is good enough for the British schoolboy, yet this seems almost too dainty an object to be mauled by the rude and dingy paws of Smith major or Jones minor, and suited rather to the fairy touch of their gentle sisters in the high schools. One of the above attractions, however, the insertion of scenes and drawings taken from ancient art, is, we hope, a token of the coming awakening to the fact that every educational book whose subject admits of it should be illustrated. In the text, *varie lectiones* are very properly given at the foot of the page, while with equal propriety discussion on them is omitted. The notes are well up to sixth-form standard at least, and in respect of scholarship we have discovered in them absolutely nothing with which to find fault. The frequent references to parallel passages in English literature is a new departure that is worthy both of praise and of imitation; but we should hardly have thought it worth while in a serious work to fill two-thirds of a page (p. 91) with an ex-

tract from Mr. Kinns's *Moses and Geology*, which is not literature, and, we are told, not science. The allusions to General Gordon might also have been spared in a commentary upon Æschylus. In connexion with the note on ἀφύκτον ὄμμα (l. 903), it may perhaps be pointed out that it is not quite certain that "unavoided" in Shakespeare's "Richard III." (IV. i. 56) means "unavoidable"; other passages in the play rather tend to show that it is equivalent to "if not avoided." We agree with the editor in doubting whether his appendix on metre will be of much value for class-work, but it may be useful to the average teacher, if not to the taught. We are also in thorough agreement with him on another point: that indexes are indispensable appendages even to school books.

*The Student's Companion to Latin Authors,* by G. Middleton and T. R. Mills (Macmillans), distinctly supplies a want. It holds a position midway between the bibliography and the critical literary history. Its object is, as the preface puts it, "to give in a convenient form all the facts of importance relating to the lives and works of the principal Latin authors, with full quotation of original authorities on all the chief points," the authors being, "as far as possible, illustrated from their own works." The notice of each is divided into two sections, of which the first deals with his life, the second with his writings. Naturally, the book is to a great extent based on the *History of Roman Literature* by Teuffel and Schwabe, but other and more special authorities have been utilised where needful. At the end there is a short appendix on "Some of the Chief Ancient Authorities for the History of Roman Literature," such as Jerome, Gellius, Macrobius, and Servius. To this is added a list of selected editions, brought down to date, and two sufficiently full indexes. The compilers, who have had the advantage of the advice and assistance of Prof. Ramsay, have performed their task with care and discrimination, and the result has been the production of a volume which not only will be found extremely useful and time-saving for purposes of reference, but which can be read with profit and with interest from cover to cover.

*Tacitus: Histories.* Book I. By G. A. Davies. (Pitt Press.)—This edition is provided with the usual apparatus in the way of introduction, notes, and indexes, all amply sufficient for the purpose for which it is designed—that is, preparation for examinations of the standard of the Oxford and Cambridge Board. The notes, whether touching on history, grammar, or style, are clear, concise, and practical; while textual criticism, except here and there, has wisely been eschewed. In the note on *Vexillis* (p. 108), "banneret" is incorrectly used—"gonfanon" would be more appropriate, though even that would not exactly describe the *vexillum*. It is true that in mediæval Latin *miles vexillarius* is sometimes used for *miles banneretus*, and similarly *vexillum* is the word employed to express the small banner (or curtailed pennon) known as a "banneret," which, however, was quite a different

thing to the classical *vezillum*. This is just one of those frequently occurring instances which show how indispensable illustrations are to antiquarian explanations that deal with objects. The ordinary schoolboy, and, for the matter of that, the ordinary master, would learn nothing by being told that the *vezillum* was like either a "banneret" (which it was not) or a "gonfanon" (which it only somewhat resembled). In a scholarly book one comes with a painful shock upon such a phrase as "the only alternative" (p. 168).

*An Introduction to Latin Textual Emendation.* By W. M. Lindsay. (Macmillans.)—There is some danger lest this excellent piece of work may suffer at the hands of schoolmasters an undeserved neglect. It is not, as its title might suggest, a tome ponderous alike in matter and in bulk, and as such to be disregarded for ordinary school purposes, but a little manual of some 130 pages. Yet into this small compass Mr. Lindsay has contrived to pack a remarkable amount of material, and that, too, without sacrificing clearness to condensation. Not only will the lad who is reading for a classical scholarship find here much that he ought to know and much that he will not readily find elsewhere, but the subject is treated in so attractive a manner that it would be difficult for any intelligent fifth or sixth form boy to dip into the book without his curiosity and his interest being aroused. For reasons stated in the introduction, the text of Plautus is taken as the basis of illustration. The various sources of textual error are discussed and explained, each in a special chapter, under the respective headings of "Errors of Emendation," "Errors of Transposition," "Errors of Omission," "Errors of Insertion," "Errors of Substitution," "Confusion of Letters," "Confusion of Contractions," accompanied throughout by a marginal analysis. Then follow three appendices; the subject of the first being "The Archetype MS. of Plautus," while the second gives a "Specimen of Critical Apparatus," and the third lays down most useful and practical directions as to the method of collating a MS. There are two indexes (by the way, Mr. Lindsay prefers the form "indices," which we thought was now by general agreement definitely confined to the mathematical dialect). In future editions—and we trust there will be many—a glossary of technical terms might be added with advantage. The book is one of value and importance, and is a masterpiece of compression and lucidity; it should be on the shelves of every school library.

*Xenophon: Anabasis.* Book II. Edited by G. M. Edwards. (Pitt Press Series.)—There is not likely to be any cessation of demand for Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and this little edition supplies all that the schoolboy can require to help him over the early obstacles of a Greek author. Mr. Edwards supplies a clearly written introduction on the life of Xenophon and the general outlines of the expedition of Cyrus. The book is also provided, as it should be, with a map of the route.

*A Handbook of Greek Sculpture.* Part II. By Ernest Arthur Gardner. (Macmillans.)—This is the second and the more interesting volume of a work which Mr. Gardner, as a former director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, is peculiarly fitted to perform. The period covered by it begins with the age of Pheidias, follows the decadence of Greek art, and concludes with the revival of portrait sculpture under Hadrian. The book is full of illustrations, and written in scholarly, though by no means pedantic, style. The chapter on the Parthenon and the Erechtheum is particularly interesting.

*The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges: Isaiah.* Chapters I. to XXXIX. By J. Skinner, D.D. (Cambridge: University Press.)—In many respects this is an admirable volume. The notes are clear and concise, and the introduction will give the student a graphic picture of the political situation, as well as an insight into the moral and spiritual state of the Jews contemporary with Isaiah. But Dr. Skinner's statements with regard to genuineness are objectionable. No one should dream of introducing the present controversy on the genuineness of Homer into the schoolroom, nor did classical scholars of thirty years ago act differently with respect to Horace and Virgil. Every one whose opinion is of weight will agree that this is the reasonable practice. Whatever may be the value of the "new criticism," a schoolboy is certainly not the proper recipient of its teaching.

*Pope's Essay on Criticism.* Edited by John Churton Collins. (Macmillans.)—This edition is designed mainly for the use of students in England and the Colonies, and the name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee of its scholarly excellence. A memoir of Pope and a critical introduction to the essay precede the text, and the notes, though copious, are succinct and relevant.

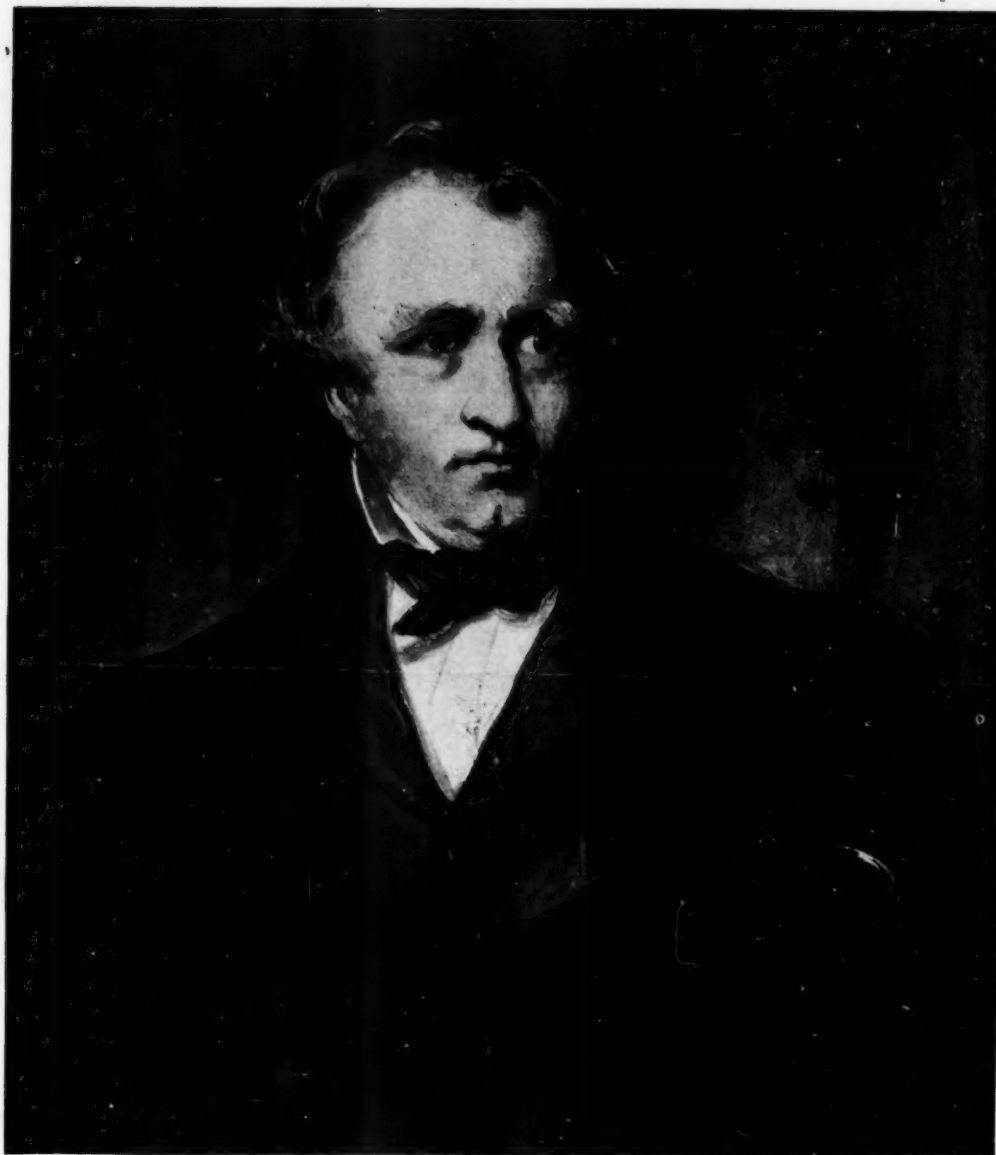
*Blackboard Drawing.* By M. Swannell. (Macmillans.)—There is probably no childish amusement which carries with it so much instruction as drawing; and there are, it must be confessed, few parents who are able to direct the efforts of their children in this respect. In this book will be found copious and clear directions which cannot fail to be understood by the most stupid of parents. By a conscientious use of it, and the excellent illustrations which it contains, together with a small blackboard and a piece of chalk, a child with the slightest turn for drawing can be conducted through circles to pictures of clocks, bicycles, fish, fowl, and finally St. Paul's Cathedral.

#### FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

*Le Roi des Montagnes.* By Edmond About. Pitt Press Series. Edited by Arthur R. Ropes, M.A. (Cambridge: University Press.)—About was a writer most distinctively French, an incarnation of the clear mocking spirit which reached its perfection in Voltaire, though Mr. Ropes

well reminds us that Voltaire had an earnestness of purpose which About lacked. There is nothing to add to Mr. Ropes's well-balanced introduction, save to congratulate him on the fact that the author cannot retaliate. The *Roi des Montagnes* is a literary gem. The good faith with which Schulz, the botanist, tells the story of his captivity, attempted escapes, tortures, and final deliverance; of the system of brigandage carried on as a limited liability company; the travesty of heroics at Vasili's burial and the funeral oration; the simplicity with which the meek man of science poisons the whole robber band, and Hadji Stauros justifies his cruelties by urging "'tis my vocation!"—is inimitable. The reader thinks by turns of Gulliver and of Barry Lyndon. The style and language are crystal-clear, and Mr. Ropes's notes mark and explain nearly every difficulty. In some cases we could wish the notes longer, and—shade of Wright! why *mistranslate* "Allah Kerim!" by "God is Great" instead of "Merciful," particularly as the former is meaningless and the latter most appropriate in the passage where it occurs (p. 20)? We should have liked to see a little more etymology introduced, for the parentage and kinship of words cannot be too early taught to boys. The curious distortion of *cant* (p. 79) to mean *prudery*, and the queer relationship of *pimbeche*, "stuck-up," to Pinchbeck, might have been noticed. The whole book, however, is delightful, and is heartily to be commended.

"MODERN FRENCH AUTHORS:" *Madame Lambelle.* By Gustave Toudouze. (Whittaker.)—Messrs. Whittaker are doing good service to both countries by bringing out for English readers these "authorised" editions of modern French stories. The present volume might bear the motto *Virginibus puerisque*, and any mother might safely put it into her daughter's hands. It tells, in simple, flowing language, a tale of that honourable middle-class family life, less common in Paris than in the provinces, which is the most winning feature of some modern French fiction. A mother, early widowed by the tragic death of her husband, a martyr to professional duty, devotes her life to the welfare of an only son, who repays that unselfish love with perfect devotion, and crowns her later years with the laurels of his well-earned success. The scenes of family life, the struggles of mother and gifted artist-son, and his ultimate triumphs, completed by marriage with the very cousin whose rescue from death had cost his father's life, all are well drawn; and the chapter on an incident of the war of 1870 is good, while wisdom is shown in bidding France seek *la revanche* in those higher victories of peace of which she has already won so many. The book is one which we heartily recommend, it is worthy to rank with Hector Malot's delightful *Sans Famille*, and its interest is enhanced by knowing that some of the main facts of the story are drawn from the author's own family history. The editor, M. Boiëlle, is an experienced teacher, and his notes are short and to the point. Leading principles



LORD MACAULAY

*From the Picture by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery*



of grammar are carefully explained, the renderings are almost always happy, and French military, social, and administrative phrases are clearly defined. Of course it is a mistake to call Melpomene a goddess (p. 235) instead of a muse—but even Homer nods!

*A Higher French Reader.* Ernest Weekley. (W. B. Clive.)—To dip into Mr. Weekley's *Reader* is like taking a plunge-bath in December—it gives one a decided shock, but is a wholesome experience for a sound intellect, as the latter is a good tonic for a vigorous body. The book consists of about one hundred and forty passages—half in prose and half in poetry, of difficult French. They are well chosen from many of the best authors of the present century, chiefly (for obvious reasons) of the romantic school; they deal in short, crisp, idiomatic sections, with all sorts of subject-matter; and the young scholar who reads the book will not only see the necessity for hard work to know French well, but he will also get much sound knowledge of its best modern authors. The selection illustrates Taine's luminous remarks, in his classic *Ancien Régime*, on the way in which France, freed by the Revolution from political fetters, emancipated and enriched her language with the wealth of extra-Parisian speech. When this useful book passes into a second edition, we hope Mr. Weekley will make it more valuable still by indicating precisely where his extracts come from; by giving short notices of the authors, and references to the best French estimates of their work; and by adding a few notes.

"MODERN FRENCH TEXTS": *Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas*. Edited by Marguerite Ninet. (Blackie & Son.)—This is a capital addition to Mr. F. Storr's excellent series, and the schoolboy is to be envied whose French lesson is made pleasant and interesting by this story of adventure among trappers and redskins, told in easy, flowing, idiomatic style by Aimard, the French Mayne Reid. We have read the book at a sitting from cover to cover, and congratulate Mlle. Ninet on her work. Mr. Storr is right in holding that too many or too long notes are a hindrance and not a help. Idioms and points of grammar are for the most part sufficiently treated; but *sieste*, *dormir à poings fermés*, *alerte! tir à la cible*, and a few others might have been explained. Also, the difference in the use of similar or even identical words in the two languages has not always been noted. Two short introductions—the one on Aimard's life, and the other on the history of Mexico, the hero's home—add to the value of the book. The long-suffering parent will rejoice in its small price—one shilling.

*Class-room Conversations in French.* By Victor Bétis and Howard Swan. (George Philip & Son.)—A new system of teaching foreign languages, based (as Gouin's Series Method is) on long study, and pushed by a host of enthusiastic disciples, deserves respectful treatment. This, No. 2 of the French Series, introduces the pupil to abstract thought, as the first treats of the "Facts

of Life." Constant repetition, very gradual introduction of new ideas and phrases, and careful attention to idiom, characterise the method. The Conversations now before us seem well calculated to give the learner a rich store of idiom and considerable readiness; formal grammar must be sought elsewhere. This is not the place to discuss how far the essentials of "nature's system" can be reproduced in a foreign country. A child learns its mother-tongue in an atmosphere vibrating, so to speak, with it; things and their names get to be known together, and are inseparably associated in the child's mind. It is this fact which gave strength to the reasonings of mediæval Nominalists. In so far as it is impossible to reproduce the fostering native air, any system like the present must fall short of nature's method. In a book of elementary instruction it is scarcely pardonable to print "*le Français*" and the like, for the *language*: such a blunder, however, disfigures the book in more than one place.

*Useful Extracts of Everyday French.* E. M. Spicer. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

This little book, a collection of cuttings from very recent newspapers, the work of an English teacher of French in a country school, is of good augury. The very modest preface tells how the author, finding, as often happens, that the average English schoolboy took but little interest in the ordinary *French Reader*, hopes to combine instruction with amusement in the volume under review. There exists already an excellent work of the kind, Jeffcott and Tossell's *French Newspaper Reading Book* (Hachette), which is well annotated and otherwise very good. Mr. Spicer's book is meant for younger learners, and can claim a place of its own. Like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, its range is "extensive and peculiar," and the young Philistine whose interest is not roused by paragraphs on street accidents, naval manœuvres, bicycle races, school feasts, police cases, elephants' pranks, &c., all told in language as colloquial as possible, may be given up as hopeless. The book, however, must be used with caution, and with due warning that the style is not to be imitated. It would be enough to read it once a week in class. Notes should be added to explain peculiar and unusual words and phrases, many of which are not found in dictionaries.

*L'Avare: par Molière.* Edited by E. G. W. Brauholtz, M.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge: University Press.)—It will be long before generations of schoolboys and schoolgirls cease to be brought up on *L'Avare* and *Wilhelm Tell*; and by this time there is no lack of good editions of these masterpieces. The Pitt Press series, however, in which this edition is included, is of such uniform excellence that one must needs welcome Dr. Brauholtz' volume, which contains a valuable introduction, telling all that the Cambridge Local Examination candidate need know of the history of the play, of its debt to Plautus and Italian comedy, and of the criticism of Rousseau and Schlegel. The grammatical and explanatory notes are adequate and clear.

## SCIENCE TEXT-BOOKS.

"THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS": Vol. II., *Electricity and Magnetism.* By E. L. Nichols and W. S. Franklin. (Macmillans.)—This book is intended for the use of students who have acquired some knowledge of mathematics. The information, for the most part, is happily conveyed, and many sections of the work, especially those on electrolysis and the electric field, may be read with pleasure. The illustrations are beyond praise, but their value has been partly destroyed by want of care in lettering. In the notation also capital and small letters are frequently interchanged, and in at least one equation confusion is introduced by using the same letter with two significations. The book contains much that is of value, but it has been rendered less useful to the student by carelessness.

*Physiography for Beginners.* By A. T. Simmonds. (Macmillans.)—It is anything but a light task to undertake the explanation of the elementary principles of mechanics to persons whose mathematical knowledge is limited to arithmetic, yet Mr. Simmonds has attempted it with great success. The other subjects also are brought well within the grasp of a young pupil. Excellent summaries are given at the end of each chapter, and the book is profusely illustrated. A pupil-teacher who has mastered its contents and has performed the numerous experiments described will never lack material for an object lesson.

*Fuel and Refractory Materials.* By A. Humboldt Sexton. (Blackie & Son.)—Mr. Sexton has produced a book which will be of great use to students of metallurgy, engineers, and others interested in technical science. The volume does not pretend to treat the subject exhaustively, but to present to the reader its main outlines. This it does with great clearness, an immense amount of information being given in a very readable form; while for those who wish to prosecute their researches further, ample references to larger works and papers on special subjects are appended. The illustrations are well executed, and will give the student a good idea of the actual apparatus and the principles on which it is constructed.

"AN INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURAL BOTANY": Part II., *Flowerless Plants* By D. H. Scott, F.R.S. (Adam & Charles Black.)—Elementary botanical text-books, in describing typical plants, often degenerate into a dissertation on so many isolated examples. Dr. Scott has touched upon variations, and at the same time has avoided bewildering the beginner. The chief merit of the book, however, lies in the clear manner in which the life history of each plant is described and its homologies and analogies inferred. The author's method will cause the reader, as he studies each succeeding type, to recall what he has previously learnt. This idea is worth the attention of writers of elementary science manuals. The book contains numerous excellent illustrations.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## REPORTS AND RECORDS.

IN response to a request which we submitted to the Head Masters of the principal public schools for reports and records of scholastic events during the past months, we have received the following replies:

## BATH COLLEGE.

Term ended with the usual concert and Latin play. This year the play selected was the "Miles Gloriosus." The music—part of which was composed for the occasion, part collected and arranged—was written entirely in the so-called Ionian and Æolian modes. A. E. Coningham as the Miles, G. W. Thomas as Palæstrio, and E. B. Ferrers as Philocomasium, were particularly good. The prologue, in Latin iambs, gave the usual summary of the successes of the year. The first place fell to E. L. D. Cole, O.B., for his Gaisford Greek verse prize—a distinction which thus goes to an Old Bathonian for the second year in succession. Then congratulations to E. L. D. Cole, A. F. Gaskell, and A. J. Morris on their Firsts in classical moderations; to V. M. Ferrers on his major scholarship at Trinity, and on the Abbott Scholarship, Cambridge; to C. W. Dunn on the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship, Cambridge; to H. W. Garrod on his major exhibition in classics at Balliol; and to C. T. Carr on his classical exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge. Other successes are—At Oxford: H. H. Herding, classical scholarship, Jesus College; W. H. Goudge, mathematical scholarship, Pembroke; K. T. Frost, classical exhibition, Lincoln; S. E. H. Dowding, mathematical scholarship, Queen's. At Cambridge: J. Scott, classical exhibition, King's; T. C. B. Roscoe, minor scholarship for mathematics, at Clare; H. V. Routh, classical exhibition, Peterhouse, while A. F. G. Moscardi received honorable mention for his place on the I.C.S. list. Work at the new playing field on the hillside opposite the college goes merrily on—our "maior Alcida labos"—as the prologue had it:

"Deveza plaustris alta clivorum iuga,  
Ut pateat æquus qua prius dorsum fuit."

It is hoped that by the summer it will be ready for match play. The football season was not a success; but though frequently defeated, the team were never disgraced. The cup went to the schoolhouse fifteen, after a splendid struggle in the first heat between Bromleys and Town—Bromleys winning at the second attempt. The first match ended in a draw, six points all. At the Universities, W. H. Goudge, O.B., played in the Freshmen's match (Rugby) at Oxford, and T. B. Boardman in the Freshmen's match (Rugby) at Cambridge, while several O.B.'s got their caps for their various colleges. The Fives Cup was won by the schoolhouse (Thackwell and Johnson). Here, again, Bromleys defeated the Town (2-1) after a close struggle. There has been a great run on the fives courts this term—tournaments and form competitions without end—thanks largely to the energy of our fives captain, N. E. O. Thackwell. The boxing society still flourishes. The lectures for the term were delivered by Mr. Marriott, the subject being "The Age of Elizabeth." At the beginning of term Mr. A. B. James,

B.A., of University College, Durham, joined the staff, vice Mr. Long. Mr. James is a keen sportsman and a good oar. We hope to profit by his coaching on the river next term. Debates and readings, as of old, have occupied our Saturday evenings throughout the term. C. T. Carr is president and H. W. Garrod hon. secretary of the Debating Society. The Junior Debating Society is for the time being quiescent, but will meet again in the Easter term with E. B. Ferrers as president.

## BRADFIELD COLLEGE.

There have been some changes on the staff. The Rev. W. A. Hill, M.A., and Mr. W. B. Thomas, B.A., have resigned their posts, while the new appointments are: the Rev. E. Peake, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Oriol College, Oxford, and of Giggleswick School, to the House-mastership of the Junior School; Mr. E. G. Richardson, M.A., late Scholar of Corpus, Cambridge, and of the Royal Naval School, to the mastership of the Navy class; Mr. J. H. Vince, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, and of Dover College, to a classical mastership. In consequence of the increase of the age for admission to the Navy, a Navy class has been established. The following scholarships have been gained at the Universities: C. E. K. Church, exhibition, Magdalen, Oxford; D. S. N. Greaves, scholarship, Keble, Oxford; E. G. Lomas, exhibition, St. John's, Oxford; C. E. K. Church (again), exhibition, Merton, Oxford. C. E. M. Blagden has been placed in the second class in the Final Classical School, and has been appointed to a lectureship at Christ Church, Oxford. In connexion with the games, the chief events of note have been the matches against Lancing and Radley, both of which were drawn—the former at four goals, the latter at one goal, each; while the new Pavilion has been completed, at the cost of £950. The total number of members in the Cadet Corps last term was 95. Of these 3 were officers, 31 were enrolled members attached to the A Company of the 1st V. B. Royal Berks Regiment, and 18 were in the band (bugle and drum). Eleven recruits joined the corps. On November 1 a field-day was held on Old Deane Common, at which ninety members attended. N.C.O.'s instruction classes were held weekly through the term.

## BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The following distinctions have been gained at the Universities since September last: E. H. Stapleton, scholarship for natural science, St. John's College, Oxford; G. W. Armitage, scholarship for classics, Magdalen, Oxford; E. E. Walker, exhibition for natural science, Trinity, Cambridge; R. G. Burgess, exhibition for classics, Queen's, Oxford; G. J. Gottschalk, exhibition for natural science, Christ's, Cambridge; J. R. Sedgwick, scholarship for classics, Trinity, Oxford; N. W. Hammond, scholarship for classics, Sidney Sussex, Cambridge; F. G. A. Butler, was placed in the first class in *Literæ Humaniores* in August, 1896, and passed fifth in the Indian Civil and Home Civil Services; R. E. Coupland, of New College, Oxford, was first in the Indian Police Examination; B. H. Slater, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to a University scholarship at the Middlesex Hospital; and the Rev. H. de B. Gibbins, M.A. (Oxon.), author of *The Industrial History of England*, &c., has received the degree of D.Litt. from Dublin University. In the Oxford and Cambridge Board Examinations

of July, 1896, 21 higher and 31 lower certificates were gained; the distinctions being 30 and 65 respectively. The school has again won the Yorkshire Public Schools' Challenge Cup, and the first fifteen has an unbeaten record in matches with other schools. The Debating Society has held six fortnightly meetings, and the challenge cup for the best speaker was awarded to K. A. R. Sugden. The Science Club has met fortnightly and discussed papers on carbo-hydrates, crystallisation, the heart, Egypt and Palestine, and celestial photography. The Glee Club has held weekly meetings, and is at present engaged upon Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen." On December 14 a gymnastic entertainment was given by a team of boys from twelve to fifteen, in the school gymnasium, under the direction of the instructor, Sergeant-Major Dearing, before a large number of spectators. The Science and Art prizes were distributed on December 17 by the Mayor of Bradford. In the course of the proceedings it was mentioned that the head master (the Rev. W. H. Keeling) that day completed the twenty-fifth year of his connexion with the school.

## BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

The third term of 1896 passed very quietly, undisturbed by illness or any great event. For the boys perhaps, the chief interest was the success of the football team, which was unusually strong, defeating Lancing by seven goals to one; perhaps its best performance was the defeat of Reigate Priory. The House Football Cup was won by Chichester House, after a good struggle in the final with Hampden House. The same house also carried off the gymnasium cup. The result of the summer examination showed that five higher certificates and two distinctions from the Oxford and Cambridge Board had been gained, thus fulfilling the hopes for success expressed by Sir John Lubbock at the prize-giving. Among distinctions gained by old boys should be mentioned the elections of Sir E. J. Poynter as P.R.A., and Mr. T. G. Jackson as R.A.; also that in the S.E. district manoeuvres this year Col. W. E. R. Kelly, O.B., commanded the Canterbury force, while Col. E. Clayton, O.B., commanded the opposing force. A memorial tablet in honour of Dr. Griffith, former head master, was unveiled in the college chapel in the summer by the Rev. J. Newton. There was one change on the staff at the conclusion of term, Mr. H. Sharpley leaving the college to take up an appointment at Marlborough; his place as sixth form tutor is to be filled by Mr. H. L. Drake, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford.

## BRECON: CHRIST COLLEGE.

Mr. Rubie has left us, to take up the head mastership of Eltham, Mr. Patterson to join the Mercers' School. They are succeeded by the Rev. C. Foxley, St. John's College, Cambridge, and Mr. P. R. Bartley, Christ's College, Cambridge. C. T. Davis obtained fourth place in the India Civil Service, and (simultaneously) in the Home Civil Service, Class I.; he has gone to the Admiralty. A. J. Harding has been elected to an open exhibition for natural science at St. John's College, Cambridge. Prizes were distributed on September 22 by the Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. We had five higher certificates (two distinctions) and nine lower (twenty-two distinctions). The lectures, inaugurated last year, have been continued: there were three in all. Mr. H. N. Hutchinson gave us an interest-

ing foretaste of his *Prehistoric Man*, which was going through the press at the time. The Rev. A. C. Fryer (A.C.S.) and the Rev. J. D. James (O.B.) addressed the school on the Lwynypia Mission, to which the boys contribute. The Old Boys had a successful dinner: about seventy assembled. The Bishop of Bangor was present, and the occasion was marked by an announcement that Col. John Morgan was to give extra prizes and exhibitions to the value of £50 in the coming year, with a possibility of the gift becoming annual. "Trial by Jury" was given in the Big School to a large gathering at the end of term, and passed off well. We have to thank Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte for a special permission to perform it. The football fifteen has done fairly, being strong forward, but short of good backs. We lost the Llandovery match easily. T. J. Thomas is playing again for Cambridge. The Cadet Corps was inspected by the General commanding the district, and commended for smartness. There are now fifty-six in the corps. The head master is collecting for a new lectern.

#### THE LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.

The number of boys at the school during the autumn term was 148, including three day boys. The latter element will become regular next term, being a new departure only just undertaken. The entrance scholarship results at Cambridge came out very satisfactorily for us. P. B. Haigh was first in classics at St. John's College, and was elected to a foundation scholarship of £70. F. W. Hasluck was third in classics among the candidates in the joint examination of six colleges, and was elected to a foundation scholarship at King's; declining the emolument (£80), he ranks as an honorary scholar, retaining the status and privileges of an ordinary foundation scholar. In addition to these, R. Smailes was awarded an exhibition of £30 at Emmanuel for classics, and R. T. Race one of £40 at St. John's for mathematics. The latter declined his exhibition, as he will be eligible again next year. Last year The Leys had two entrance awards at Cambridge in mathematics, and three in natural science. The mathematical staff has lost Mr. Talbot Peel. An important reconstruction is involved in the appointment of the senior resident master, Mr. J. C. Isard, to the post of bursar. Mr. Isard was senior prefect when the school was founded in 1875, and he has been on the staff since 1880. The football season has been an average one, with seven matches won, seven lost, and one drawn. We defeated Merchant Taylors', Bedford Modern, and Mill Hill Schools, and only lost to St. Paul's by a try. The results would have been better but for the injury of our best scoring three-quarter, W. B. Beckett, in the first match. The House Shield has been won, for the sixth consecutive football season, by North House "B." The second fifteen has won four matches and lost two. On November 5th a public presentation was made by Dr. Moulton to J. Sly, who had been awarded a Royal Humane Society's certificate for saving a man from drowning in Windermere last August. The Orchestral Society gave their annual concert on December 4th, when a successful performance of Handel's *Samson* was achieved under Dr. Mann's leadership. The principal soloists were from the Guildhall School of Music. Other school societies have been active. The Literary Society has largely added to its numbers, and besides the ordinary meetings for debates, papers, and readings, has had two open lectures,

one by Mr. G. E. Green, on "Philip van Artevelde," and one by a visitor, the Rev. W. Pedr Williams, of Clapton, on "Russell Lowell." The Natural History and Science Society has continued its Saturday afternoon lectures in the Kelvin Lecture Theatre, in the Science buildings opened by Lord Kelvin three years ago. Mr. A. H. Evans, of Clare, kindly gave a lecture on "Birds"; and the members of the science staff lectured—Mr. Osborn on "Spectra and Fluorescence," Mr. de Havilland on "Rivers," and Mr. Brownson on "Ventilation." Among the doings of Old Leysians may be mentioned the appointment of W. F. Reddaway, King's, to be lecturer in history to the non-collegiate students, and the following degrees taken at London Universities: T. Penman, B.A. (just after leaving the school), A. H. Spicer, M.B., and F. A. Bainbridge, B.Sc. In another field we note C. F. Hadfield, of Trinity, captaining the C. U. lacrosse twelve, in succession to another O. L. W. W. Gibberd, also of Trinity, has tempered his mathematics with cross-country running; he has been captain of the C. U. harriers, and came in first for them against Oxford. A very prominent question in O. L. circles has been the condition of the O. L. F. C., which a few seasons ago could play the Universities and the best London clubs on equal terms, but which has of late been in grave difficulties, owing to the distance from London of its most effective players. A draw with the London Scottish is the only really good performance this year, and on no occasion could a representative team be collected. An energetic effort has been made to press the financial and other needs of the club on the attention of Old Leysians generally. The annual O. L. dinner has been fixed for Thursday, January 21. The *Conversazione*, which has hitherto been the event of the Christmas vacation, is this year to be held in May.

#### KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.

It is with the greatest regret we have to record the resignation of our head master, the Rev. T. Field, who has been appointed warden of St. Peter's College, Radley. Excepting the time he was at Oxford, when he was a fellow of Magdalen College, and the six years he spent as a master at Harrow, Mr. Field has been closely connected with the school ever since he first came here as a boy thirty years ago. Though his ten years' tenure of the head mastership has been marked by no striking outward changes, Mr. Field may look back with satisfaction at the list of successes gained, and feel that he leaves the school to his successor in a thoroughly efficient state. By his unfailing kindness and keen interest in every department of the school life he has endeared himself to all, and it is with the deepest sorrow that we shall lose him. Valuable presents were given to Mr. and Mrs. Field by the boys, old boys, and masters, and an address by the Dean and Chapter. The Rev. A. J. Galpin has been unanimously elected to succeed him. Mr. Galpin was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and has been for ten years a master at Marlborough. We look forward with confidence to his coming. There will be no other changes on the staff at present. C. H. Clarke has obtained a classical exhibition at Jesus College, Cambridge. The football fifteen has been only fairly successful, having won four matches and lost seven, though several of the defeats were by very narrow margins. The Harvey (Scientific) Society has taken a new lease of life.

#### CHELTEMHAM COLLEGE.

The Rev. J. A. Owen, M.A., First Assistant Master of the Classical Department, resigned his post at Christmas to undertake, as unsalaried missionary, the charge of the Cheltenham College Mission at Nunhead, London, S.E. Mr. Owen has been a master at the College for twenty-six years, and achieved notable success with the T.C.S. class. His work with the Upper Sixth (Classical) has likewise been most fruitful. Mr. Owen's departure is universally regretted. It was made the occasion of presentations by his colleagues and by the sixth form, and the ovation which he received from the assembled college at his last appearance will not readily be forgotten by those who were present. His work with the Sixth Form Classical will be undertaken by his son, Mr. A. S. Owen, B.A., of New College, Oxford, as Principal's Assistant. The new chapel, erected at a cost of £13,000, from designs by Messrs. Middleton, Prothero & Philott, of Cheltenham, was opened last term. It is an imposing stone building in the Perpendicular style, with fine groined roof, and is capable of seating 800 persons. The fittings, with the exception of the altar and reading desk, are of a temporary character. The opening ceremony was to have taken place on October 14, when the late Archbishop of Canterbury was to be the preacher. The sudden death of the Archbishop on the 11th rendered a postponement of the festal services necessary, but the chapel was dedicated on the 13th by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Thanksgiving services for the completion of the structure were held on December 16, the preachers being the Archbishop of Dublin (O.C.) and the Head Master of Rugby School (late Principal). The services were attended by a large company of Old Cheltonians and others interested in the college, who were entertained at luncheon by Lord James, of Hereford (O.C.), President of the College Council. The following scholarships were gained in October, November, and December, 1896:—C. Moore, open classical scholarship, Balliol College, Oxford; F. Luce, open classical demyship, Magdalen College, Oxford; C. G. Grove, open classical scholarship, Hertford College, Oxford; A. S. Lucy, open classical scholarship, Hertford College, Oxford; G. N. Orme, open classical scholarship, Hertford College, Oxford; D. Wenham, open classical scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge; A. G. M. Fletcher, open classical exhibition, Trinity College, Oxford; F. C. Watmough, open classical exhibition, Keble College, Oxford; T. H. B. Phillips, open mathematical scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; C. E. Wright, open mathematical scholarship, Caius College, Cambridge (the above are direct from the school); J. H. K. Adkin, open exhibition in modern history, Keble College, Oxford (left college August, 1896); F. C. Dyer, Organ Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Entrances to Woolwich (direct from the college), June, 1896:—A. C. Littledale, 5th; R. E. M. Russell, 10th; W. L. Browne, 12th; G. A. P. Brown, 17th; H. A. Ramsay, 25th. December, 1896:—D. A. Thomson, 1st; H. W. Lockhart, 8th; J. P. Benn, 16th; G. W. S. Morris, 19th; A. C. Baylay, 28th. Entrances to Sandhurst (direct from the college), June, 1896:—T. F. Woodham, 16th; C. G. M. Blomfield, 58th; D. J. Dickinson, 60th; T. H. Dansey, 64th; W. S. Poe, 78th. December, 1896 (list not yet issued). Distinctions won by old boys: Rev. C. R. Carter, M.A., Corpus Christi

College, Oxford—Fellow of Magdalen College; A. W. Hazel, Hertford College, Oxford—First Class Math. Moderations, December, 1896.

#### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The Incorporated Association of Head Masters held their annual meeting here on Thursday, the 14th inst., Dr. Wormell being in the chair. Some 200 members of the association were present, and were cordially welcomed by the Head Master. Open scholarships for Classics have been awarded to C. A. Snow and C. W. Welman, at Wadham and Pembroke Colleges, Oxford, respectively.

#### CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

Among recent successes at the Universities we have to record, at Cambridge, the Craven Scholarship, the Prendergast Studentship, and Sir William Browne's Medal for Latin Epigram; at Oxford, the Prize for a Poem on a Sacred Subject, and the Senior Greek Testament Prize.

#### CLIFTON COLLEGE.

During the last term Mr. Trimmell, who has been Director of Music since the beginning of the school, was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Peppin, and M. Pellissier, who has been appointed to an educational post in France, by Mr. von Glehn. Mr. Pentecost has been appointed a Science Master. The following have gained entrance scholarships at the Universities:—at Oxford: E. Macfadyen, classical scholarship, Wadham College; at Cambridge: E. J. Stanley, mathematical minor scholarship, Trinity College; J. Monteth, classical scholarship, King's College; F. H. Pim, classical scholarship, Christ's College; A. R. Cox, classical exhibition, Emmanuel College; J. Davidson, classical exhibition, Pembroke College; F. A. Haas, science exhibition, Sidney Sussex College. At the recent examination for admission to R.M.A., Woolwich, D. Affleck Graves gained the third place. The following gained admission to R.M.C., Sandhurst:—G. Craster (fifth place), H. R. Watson (tenth place), H. C. McWalters, G. T. Van der Gucht. Among the distinctions gained by Old Cliftonians during the last term are the following:—Admission to the Home and India Civil Service: G. L. Barstow (eighth place), R. J. R. Glancy, A. R. Loftus Tottenham, J. Comes. R. S. Hole has been appointed Fellow of Cooper's Hill; F. W. Hirst to the Russell Research Studentship in Economics; and W. A. Hirst has been appointed Principal of the Government College, Meerut. The following Old Cliftonians serving in the Sudan are mentioned in the Sirdar's despatches:—The late R. Polwhele (a young Engineer of much promise), H. P. Shekleton, J. K. Watson, S. Willcock. Capt. J. K. Watson has been appointed Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, and Capt. H. P. Shekleton has been promoted to be brevet major.

#### DOVER COLLEGE.

Dr. Astley, chairman of the council, has undertaken to rebuild the class-room wing of the school buildings, so as to add four new class-rooms and improve the existing ones; also to erect at the college gates a porter's lodge, which is to include a "tuck-shop." These buildings are to be put in hand in January, and will be opened in the summer. In connexion with the workshops, there has been a new organisation of classes for junior boys. These are conducted by football sets, when the ground is assigned

to other sets, thus furnishing instruction in the rudiments of carpentry as an alternative to games, without taking away from the latter. These classes are very well attended. Additions to the honour list are: W. C. Bowles, classical scholarship, Corpus, Cambridge; S. J. Cox, classical scholarship, St. John's, Cambridge; B. B. Colbeck, Woolwich entrance, twenty-third place. The prizes were distributed in July by Dean Farrar, and the honour list then read by the head master included three scholarships at Cambridge, and successes at Woolwich and Sandhurst. With regard to the last term's games, the Rugby football fifteen had no point scored against them on any ground in Kent.

#### DURHAM SCHOOL.

Mr. J. T. Johnson, M.A., has been appointed to a science mastership. He has been for nine years the science master at Oakham School, and was formerly a Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. The head master has returned to resume work, after an enforced absence from ill-health during last term. All Dunelmians have heard with pleasure of the appointment of Dr. Creighton to the Bishopric of London. Dr. Creighton was elected to a King's Scholarship at Durham in 1857, and was one of the most brilliant of Dr. Holden's pupils. J. E. Houldey, the head of the school, has been elected to a scholarship at Clare College, Cambridge. The Old Dunelmian Football Club has been very successful during its first season, and has thoroughly justified its existence. The examination for entrance scholarships will probably be held during the first week in June.

#### EDINBURGH: FETTES COLLEGE.

Mr. W. G. Coast (Marlborough and King's, Cambridge) has been appointed to the vacancy arising from the resignation of Mr. A. S. Forster. Mr. Forster's retirement was much regretted. The new science buildings will be opened this January. They comprise an enlargement of the old physical laboratory, the addition of a very spacious chemical laboratory, a chemical lecture room, and a general room for lantern work. Hitherto the equipment for science has hardly been sufficient, but the new buildings are a very important addition. During last term J. H. Lumsden was elected to an open classical exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge, C. O'Flaherty to an open classical scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, W. B. Thomson to an open classical exhibition at Wadham College, Oxford, and W. H. Fyfe to an open classical postmastership at Merton College, Oxford. W. R. E. Prentice, W. E. Wait, and R. F. MacFarlan gained bursaries at Edinburgh University, and R. B. Mitchell a bursary at Glasgow University.

#### EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

Three new masters have been appointed this session: Messrs. Trotter, Muir, and Ross. Mr. Trotter was High School Club Prizeman in 1885, and Mr. Muir was Macmillan Club Medallist in 1891. Bursaries have been gained at Edinburgh University by J. B. Jameson, A. R. Normand, W. K. Tait, J. S. Ross, and G. Millar; at St. Andrews' University by M. Neill. W. J. Keith has taken the first place in the final examination for the Indian Civil Service; A. B. Keith has gained the Vans Dunlop Scholarship of £300 in classics, at Edinburgh University. At the medical graduation on August 1 last G. R. Wilson, the International football player, was capped M.D., and gained a gold medal for his thesis. Prince-

ton University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Prof. Seth, of the University of Edinburgh, an old High School boy, and S. H. Capper, *dux* of the school in 1875, has been appointed Professor of Architecture in the University of Toronto. All High School boys will appreciate the generous offer of Mr. Bruce to place above the west doorway of the hall the carved stone bearing the coat-of-arms of the city, and dated 1578, which has for so long been hidden away in the school museum. The stone (of which an illustration is given in the *Schola Regia*, the school magazine for December last) was taken from the building in Blackfriars' Wynd, which was erected for the High School in 1578, and used till 1777, when the larger school in Infirmary-street was built. It thus recalls many ancient traditions, and when placed in the present building will form an interesting link binding the school of to-day with the school of olden times.

#### ELTHAM: THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

The Michaelmas term opened with important changes: in the first place it was resolved by the Council to revert to the old name of the school (familiar to "Old Boys" of the R.N.S.) and drop the local name. In the next place, the Rev. R. Percival Brown, after a head mastership of five years, resigned office to take up Dr. Way's work at Warwick. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. E. Rubie, late Senior Hulme Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford, and for five years head master of Richmond School, Yorks. There were four other changes in the *personnel* of the staff—viz., Mr. E. L. Richardson (who has gone to Bradfield), Mr. G. R. Joyce (who has a house at Reading School), the Rev. H. R. Humphreys (who follows Mr. Brown to Warwick), and the Rev. A. Cross (bursar). These vacancies were filled by the appointments of Mr. B. W. Pearce, B.A., late exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge (who takes over the mastership of the Navy classes); of Mr. W. L. Bunting, B.A., late Scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and an old University football "Blue"; and of Mr. T. H. Howson, B.A. (who succeeds the Rev. A. Cross as bursar). Mr. Richardson's house was taken over by Mr. E. W. Rhodes, with Mr. Pearce as his colleague; Mr. Bunting fills the vacancy caused by Mr. Rhodes' housemastership, and Mr. Henwood joined Mr. Mintorn. One important change in the buildings was effected during the summer holidays. What had been previously the bursar's house was transformed into an additional infirmary, fitted with all the newest appliances of hygienic art; so that with the old sanatorium there is more than ample accommodation for all the ills to which the flesh is heir. There are other contemplated additions in the future. Among the "Honours" gained during the past term we may mention a commission in the Royal Marine Artillery, the notice of which came out on the last prize-day, gained by A. W. G. Ridings (head monitor and captain of cricket), and a sub-sizarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, offered to G. V. Rayment. The result of other "Service" examinations is not yet published. Our own scholarship examination begins on April 1 next. Of the doings of "Old Boys," we may chronicle the following as worthy of notice: a successful annual dinner on Founders' Day, when the chair was taken by J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., the oldest living O.B.; an article in the *Fortnightly Review* by W. Knox Johnson, Esq., who was proxime

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for a Fellowship at All Souls'; the promotion to a captaincy of F. W. Shea, Indian Staff Corps; the appointment of Colonel J. G. Ponsonby as Military Attaché at Constantinople (on gaining his colonelcy last year, Colonel Ponsonby was the youngest Colonel in the Service); we may also mention a medal of the Royal Humane Society given to G. E. Lucas for saving a "mess-mate's" life at great risk; a commission gained by T. C. S. Bishopp in the Cape Mounted Rifles; and the successful play of F. H. Cavendish in the R. I. E. C. Football fifteen. Other news of O.B.'s is sadder: such as the dedication, by the Bishop of Cork, of a window and tablet in Innishannon parish church to General Sir R. Meade, who had seen much service in India as a soldier, administrator, and diplomatist; the deaths of Mr. A. M. Cleveland, assistant paymaster of H.M.S. *Dart*; of Rear-Admiral J. W. Webb; of the Rev. J. Gilmore (author of *Storm Warriors*); and of Major E. W. Hobbs, R.M.A., who passed from us first into Woolwich. To turn to other things: the various school societies have had a flourishing existence during the term, principally we may notice the prosperous state of the carpenter's shop, additions of books to the house libraries, and increased facilities for using the swimming bath. The fund for the building of the chapel increases, but only too slowly; it now amounts to £1,500, when this amount is doubled building will be commenced. The part of the chapel offertory which is devoted to the Home for Waifs and Strays falls this year just short of the £15 required to maintain the boy whom the school supports. We have had several interesting open nights this term, not the least appreciated being a lecture by the Rev. H. H. Hutchinson, F.G.S., on "Extinct Monsters." On September 23 the Queen sent us the following message: "The Queen thanks you all for your kind telegram of loyal congratulations." Turning to athletics, the first football fifteen have had a successful term. Out of ten matches played, six were won and four lost; the team gained 145 points and lost 52. The second fifteen have also played well, and the matches of the Junior House show some promising material for the future. We must not omit to mention that Mr. W. L. Bunting, who has played for Richmond all the season, played in the North v. the South. On December 12 an assault-at-arms was held in the dining-hall. With a view to improving the cricket field for next season, a great part of it has been relaid and freshly levelled. The *Elthamian* was published as usual at the end of term. The customary "House Supper" concluded the term on December 17.

#### HARROW SCHOOL.

The loss of one of the school visitors, owing to the death of Archbishop Benson, has been replaced by the translation of the other school visitor, Dr. Temple, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, Dr. Creighton succeeding him as Bishop of London as the second school visitor, while the vacancy at Peterborough was filled by the choice of an old Harrovian, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glyn. Another loss to the school by death was that of Mr. W. H. Stone, who had been one of the Governors since 1868, and was senior member but one of that august body. Although Mr. Stone has not been often seen at Harrow recently, he was assiduous in attendance at Governors' meetings, where his financial ability and

his aptitude for hard work will be much missed. Mr. W. G. Young, of Eton, and Magdalen College, Oxford, came to Harrow in September as a master in the Army class. The term has been chiefly memorable for the introduction of the electric light into the chapel and most of the school houses. The light has not yet been put into the schoolrooms, but it is understood that it soon will be. Little has been done in the way of building. Ducker Cottage has been rebuilt, and a new wing to the head master's house is nearly complete, but this latter is invisible from the High-street. There is talk of a new block of schoolrooms, but the site and size are not yet fixed. Two benefactions by old Harrovians have been added to our long list. Mr. Yates Thompson has followed up his gift of a drawing school, now in full use, by founding drawing prizes; and the late Mr. E. L. Oxenham left a sum of money by will to be added to the Oxenham Epigram Prizes founded by his father. The subscriptions to the Shaftesbury memorial have taken visible shape in a portrait of the great earl which has been placed in the Vaughan Library. A mural tablet is to be fixed to the old schools to commemorate the place where, as a boy, he made his famous resolve to give his life to helping others. We have had a new edition of the School Song Book, containing a complete set of school songs, and also a number of other well-known songs, not, indeed, special to Harrow, but suitable for house singing. Mr. Cecil Brown, an old Harrovian, is publishing in parts a very remarkable book on "The Horse." The author's illustrations are admirable. Scholarships have been won during the term at Caius College, Cambridge, by C. Hartree, classics; at Clare College, Cambridge, by F. R. Stogdon and A. H. R. Robinson, classics; at Hertford College, Oxford, by J. E. Masterton-Smith, classics; and exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, by G. Savory, science; at Balliol College, Oxford, by E. Wright, history. It is to the credit of the school that, since 1885, sixteen scholarships or exhibitions have been won at Balliol, and that no year has passed without the school being represented in the scholarship list there. In June, H. E. F. Rathbone, 11th; W. G. Belcher, 16th; E. F. St. John, 30th, passed into Woolwich; and J. J. Dalrymple, 7th, Cavalry; C. G. Buchanan, 31st, Infantry; B. P. Lefroy, 39th, Infantry, passed into Sandhurst. In December, H. E. Goad, 8th, and H. W. B. Thorp, 74th, passed into the Infantry; and G. C. Hamilton, 6th, and W. A. Orlebar, 14th, into the Cavalry. This list takes no account of any except those who pass direct from the school. Three old Harrovians, A. E. Batchelor, C. S. F. Crofton, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, passed the I.C.S., L.C.M.S. Amery gained a first in Great. The school football eleven has not had a very successful season, and the difficulty of getting teams to play the school at the Harrow game has been increasingly felt. The adoption of association may thus be brought a step nearer. The Old Harrovian Football Club is also unsatisfactory, and, as far as can be judged, has little wish to mend its ways. In house football Mr. Bushell's was champion house. F. W. A. Rattigan won the Ebrington racket, and Mr. Stogdon's house the championship. The school corps has been temporarily re-animated by an enlistment of more masters and a grant of remission of work to its members; but it remains to be seen whether this policy will be permanently effective.

The Scientific Society has reduced its numbers, and is in consequence much more prosperous than of late. The Debating Society held one meeting, of which complaint was made that most of the house were reading *Punch*, and then collapsed.

#### HIGHGATE SCHOOL.

Mr. P. W. Oscroft, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (1st class Natural Science Tripos, 1893), has been appointed to the vacant science mastership, and begins work in January. The governors at their last meeting in December decided to add another wing to the school buildings. P. T. Allen gained an open classical scholarship of £60 a year at Christ's College, Cambridge. The annual school concert took place on December 21, under the conductorship of Mr. F. C. Woods, M.A., Mus.Bac., organist and choir master. Foundation scholarships have been awarded to F. A. Atkey, C. A. Sharpe, A. E. Bishop, and N. Walker; a Gladstone Scholarship to N. A. Robinson; and house entrance exhibitions to J. H. Laurence and J. H. Quigley. Concerning Old Boys we have to record that H. P. Duval (Indian Civil Service), and L. W. C. Schrader (Ceylon Civil Service) left England in November to begin work; R. G. Hetherington (late second lieutenant in the School Cadet Corps) has been appointed captain, and to take command of the Trinity College Company of the 4th (Cambridge University) V.B., Suffolk Regiment; C. C. F. Hosken (late sergeant in the School Cadet Corps) has been appointed sub-inspector in the newly-formed Rhodesia Mounted Police.

#### LLANDOVERY COLLEGE.

In the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Llandoverly gained this year twenty-eight higher certificates and thirty-eight distinctions, being at the head of the list in distinctions and taking distinctions in all the subjects (ten) offered for the examination. Thus the year 1896 has been a record year for the school in the Oxford and Cambridge Board results, as it was also in scholarships and exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge. In the year 1897, being the jubilee of the school, an earnest effort is to be made to raise £20,000 to improve and extend the school buildings. The celebration of the jubilee will take place sometime in the summer. A large gathering of Old Boys met at dinner at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Friday, January 8, with the view of organising an Old Boys' Jubilee Fund. This year's Rugby football team is specially strong, winning the match against Brecon College, which is the chief match of the season, by three goals and four tries to nil. Three members of last year's team played in the Freshmen's match at Oxford this term. For many years the school choir have, at the end of the Michaelmas term, performed one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas. The opera selected this year was "Patience," which was a great success.

#### LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.

Our winter term commenced on September 22, boarders returning as usual on the previous afternoon. Fewer old faces were to be missed than usual, while there was about the average entry of new boys, so that our numbers showed a net increase—this satisfactory result having now taken place for the last nine successive terms. Only one change has taken place in our staff of masters by the appointment of Mr. C. R. H. Castellain, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to an additional mastership.

Our school curriculum has remained much the same as before, the principal alterations that have taken place being in the work of the army class, several additional classes and extra hours of instruction having been arranged for the especial benefit of its members. On the whole, the term has been an uneventful one, save for an epidemic of measles, which more than decimated the various forms. Possibly because they had little time to reflect on such trifles, the boys of the aforesaid army class, with one exception, escaped the scourge. Our annual prize day had to be postponed in consequence of the prevalent illness, but we are looking forward to celebrating it next term. Our various societies have flourished and done good work. The Natural History and Science Society has been especially prominent, quite a large number of members having taken the trouble to prepare some very interesting papers. Several good lectures have been given to the society, perhaps the most popular being an account of the "hot springs" of New Zealand, by the president, and a very attractive paper on the "Nansen Polar Expedition," by Mr. Castellain. The Glee Society held their fortnightly meetings as usual, and enlivened the close of the term by a very bright variety entertainment, which did great credit to their conductor, Mr. Duchesne. The House chess clubs reopened their sittings as the days drew in, and some well-fought tournaments were concluded, some of the games being marked by considerable thought and clever manipulation of the pieces. Considerable improvements have been made in the reading room, owing to the energy of our worthy secretary; the floor having been covered with a warm and restful-looking linoleum, and comfortable chairs having taken the place of the backless forms, while anyone who wants a particular paper can now find it in its proper place.

#### MALVERN COLLEGE.

The new chapel was begun last term, the architect being Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The foundation stone will be placed probably in the summer term. The following scholarships have been gained: R. B. Arnold, classical demyship, Magdalen College, Oxford; H. Westley-White, classical scholarship, Balliol College, Oxford; R. H. Hickman, classical scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge; A. G. P. Pullan, classical scholarship, Trinity College, Oxford; G. E. de J. du Vallon, classical scholarship, Peterhouse, Cambridge; G. P. Blake, mathematical exhibition, Trinity College, Cambridge; H. E. Piggott, mathematical scholarship, Clare College, Cambridge. A. D. S. Paterson, W. E. Kennedy, J. R. Barrett, and J. M. E. Poole passed into Sandhurst. In the Indian Civil Service examination, E. D. Legh passed 23rd, J. I. G. Hardiman 28th, and G. R. Hignett 46th. C. J. Burnup (capt.), I. Phillips and G. H. Simpson are playing in the Cambridge Association team.

#### LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. H. T. Kelsey, B.A., late scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has joined the staff in the place of Mr. R. Webb, resigned. Among the honours recorded for 1896 are: H. S. Williamson, classical exhibition, Hertford College, and classical scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford; F. W. Allison, classical and mathematical scholarship, Wadham College, Oxford; F. Bradshaw, exhibition for modern history, B.N.C., Oxford; A. E. North, classical

exhibition, Worcester College, Oxford. In the Oxford and Cambridge Board examination, six boys gained higher certificates, with four distinctions.

#### MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The school met again on Tuesday, January 19. The amount (£660 13s. 8d.) collected by the boys on behalf of the Playing Fields Fund is on the whole gratifying. The competition for the Proctor Organ Prize took place on Friday, December 4, and comprised the playing of (1) an organ-piece previously selected and announced, (2) a piece chosen by the candidate, (3) a sight-reading test, and (4) a hymn tune. There were three candidates: the winner was Shaw. The following scholarships have been gained: At Oxford: R. R. Scott, Wadham (classics); E. Barton, Corpus (mathematics). At Cambridge: P. F. Lever, Christ's (mathematics); H. Bullough, Sidney Sussex (science). In June, G. A. Cox took second place in the Indian Police Examination. In football during the latter part of last term three matches were played, of which two were lost, the other won; while in Lacrosse we are able to record a succession of five victories. We sent up eleven freshmen to Oxford in October, three to Cambridge. The chief events for us at the latter university last term was the election of Whittaker to a Fellowship at Trinity. In the Literary Society two papers have been read on William Morris.

#### MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

In games the history of the Christmas Term of 1896 has not been notable for any great success or disaster. The fifteen performed moderately throughout the season. In our two school fixtures we lost to Wellington by a try to nothing, and were unable to play Clifton owing to illness at the latter school. In Cock House match Abbott's (star) beat Galpin's (cross arrows). We fear Mr. Galpin was but half consoled by his unanimous election to the head mastership of King's School, Canterbury. In him we lose with regret a successful and popular house master, who also found time to be a lieutenant in the rifle corps and president of the bicycle club, besides identifying himself with many other school societies. We also lose, but only for a time, Mr. C. A. Alington (O.M.), whose recently won Fellowship at All Souls' obliges him to go into residence at Oxford for a year. In rackets the school pair, after at first promising to win, were beaten by Cheltenham, though only by nine aces in the six games. In the professionals' match which followed, it was some comfort to us to see our professional, Crosby, victorious, after a hard fight, over his Cheltenham rival. In the University Rugby match G. T. Unwin (O.M.) played for Oxford, and W. Mortimer (O.M.) for Cambridge. R. H. Mangles (O.M.) gained his International. N. F. Druce (O.M.) has been elected captain of the Cambridge University Cricket Club. The various school societies have been flourishing. The Rev. A. J. Galpin organised a most successful run of some fifty miles to Cricklade for the benefit of the bicycle club. The natural history society enjoyed, besides their field day at Cirencester, two most interesting lectures by Mr. R. S. Middleton, F.S.A., and Mr. F. Enoch, F.E.S., on "Egyptian Architecture" and "Insect Life" respectively. The school had the pleasure of listening to lectures by Mr. Lynd on "Musical Instruments," and

by Mr. E. J. Wood on "Canada." The rifle corps were prevented by bad weather from going to Cheltenham for their field day, a somewhat lucky accident, for they were thus able, later in the term, to enjoy the Public Schools' field day at Camberley. They are just now rejoicing in the arrival of the new rifle. A class for physical drill has been started, which has proved very popular with the school in general. The Rev. E. Noel-Smith (O.M.), our missionary at Tottenham, came down to make his report to us, and preached in chapel the following Sunday (October 11). Canon Gore preached in the chapel on November 7. Among other school honours won this term may be mentioned: C. A. Alington, a Fellowship at All Souls' College, Oxford; J. W. Crowfoot, a studentship at the British School at Athens; R. J. Horton-Smith, university scholarship, St. Thomas' Hospital; R. H. Griffin, classical scholarship, Corpus College, Oxford; A. W. F. Blunt, classical exhibition, Corpus College, Oxford; C. S. Risley, classical demyship, Magdalen College, Oxford; C. Boutflower, mathematical minor scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge; G. B. M. Hare, classical exhibition, Hertford College, Oxford; G. F. Blackburne-Daniell, classical scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge; S. M. Grier, classical scholarship, Pembroke College, Cambridge; J. F. Gaskell, mathematical scholarship, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; C. Woodward, classical exhibition, Worcester College, Oxford. We notice with regret the deaths of several distinguished Old Marlburians, and especially that of William Morris.

#### MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.

Our new buildings are now full. An Old Boy, Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt, of Magdalen College, has been elected to a Fellowship of the same Society. On our staff, Mr. E. C. Sherwood, of Magdalen, has joined us as mathematical master; Mr. P. S. Allen, of Christ Church College, is leaving us for a Government appointment at Lahore University; and Mr. P. D. Pullan, of Christ Church, is filling the vacancy so caused.

#### RADLEY COLLEGE.

The chief event in the history of the school during the last term has been the resignation of the warden, the Rev. Henry L. Thompson, on his appointment to the vicarage of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford. Mr. Thompson had been warden since January, 1889, and during his office the freehold of the college had been purchased and about £30,000 spent in the erection of new buildings, including class-rooms, dormitories, infirmary, cloisters, and chapel. A new boarding-house, capable of holding thirty-eight boys, is in course of erection, and will be opened at Easter next. Mr. Thompson's successor is the Rev. Thomas Field, head master of King's School, Canterbury. During the year 1896 two classical scholarships (at Christ Church and Worcester Colleges, Oxford) have been gained; one admission to Woolwich, and one to Sandhurst.

#### READING SCHOOL.

The past year, and the term which has just elapsed especially, have been remarkable for the rapid growth of the school. Three new boarding-houses, with accommodation for a hundred boys, have been opened. The staff has been increased by

the appointments of Messrs. A. W. Gundry, M.A., late scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; R. F. L. Holme, M.A., late scholar of Queen's College, Oxford; G. R. Joyce, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; J. C. B. Tirbutt, Mus. Bac., music master; and A. B. Porter, assistant art master; while Messrs. H. V. Plum, M.A., and R. Paynder, assistant art master, have accepted appointments elsewhere. The past term has witnessed the erection of the new physical laboratory and a carpenter's shop. The physical laboratory consists of a lecture theatre, with seating accommodation for about ninety boys, and of the laboratory proper. The chemical laboratory has been fitted up during the past year with a quantity of fresh apparatus. Last term has also witnessed the foundation of a museum, which ought in the future to prove of great use to the school. A movement to supply the school chapel with a new organ was also successfully started. Among the distinctions won by the school were: H. S. Davis, classical scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; F. E. Lucey, mathematical exhibition at Worcester College, Oxford; F. G. Clarke, classical exhibition at Kettle College, Oxford; A. M. Pountney, Easter cadetship (Indian Civil Service). October 18 falling on a Sunday, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford appointed the 21st for the visitation day. The luncheon in the gymnasium was followed by the Speeches in the Big School, which was hardly large enough to accommodate the visitors, who numbered considerably over a thousand. The Vice-Chancellor distributed the prizes and delivered a short address to the boys. As usual, the cricket and football matches have been numerous, and although very successful in both departments, the school has achieved a larger number of victories in the latter. During the term just concluded the school won ten and lost four matches, scoring sixty-three goals to thirty-five, most of the teams played being Oxford colleges; the rest, other school teams. J. Wells, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, formerly captain of the school, has published "A Short History of Rome" for school use; and C. M. Jessop, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, late a mathematical master in the school, married on December 16 last the eldest daughter of Prof. Lebour.

## ROSSALL SCHOOL.

The following honours have been gained at the Universities: P. G. Campbell, exhibition, Balliol College, Oxford; C. L. Stocks, scholarship, Wadham College, Oxford; J. Chadwick, scholarship, and W. K. Armitstead, exhibition, Pembroke College, Cambridge; C. B. Tayler, scholarship, and B. W. N. Russell, exhibition, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The annual football match with Stonyhurst College was played on December 3, and after a brilliant game resulted in a victory for ourselves by six goals to three. The match with the Old Rossallians was played on December 21. The Old Rossallians, who were very strongly represented, won by five goals to three. The same evening the annual singing competitions were held. The House Cup went to Christie's, the chief solo prizes to F. L. Williamson and F. W. Loveday. The Christmas holidays began December 22, and ended January 20. Fourteen entrance scholarships at the school are offered for competition in the coming term, the examination for which will begin on March 30, 1897.

## RUGBY SCHOOL.

Only honours and scholarships gained in the early part of last year are included in the following list:

Five classical scholarships have been gained at Oxford: by H. E. Butler (New), R. T. Bridge (Oriol), A. T. Scott (Oriol), D. A. Bannatyne, (Exeter), H. G. Robertson (University). At Cambridge, J. S. Coates has been elected to a natural science scholarship at Trinity, and D. F. Bishop to a mathematical one at Emmanuel. There have been three admissions to Woolwich: H. L. Mackworth (7th), J. W. Scott (36th), H. Farrant (39th); and two to Sandhurst: W. Pepys (2nd Cav.), and J. A. Greer (116th). Honours scored by old Rugbeians have been—at Oxford: three first classes in classical moderations (R. R. Bannatyne, A. L. Danson, H. R. Ward); at Cambridge, first classes in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I., in the Natural Science Tripos, Part I., and in the Law Tripos, Part II., by J. F. Marshall, D. P. Watson, and F. N. Creswick respectively; while J. H. Tupper and H. D. D. Rendall have passed into the I.C.S., and F. J. Marshall and H. W. Mann have obtained commissions from Sandhurst with honours. The Rifle Corps is flourishing: A company contains 98 members on the roll, and B. company 79. The work spent on the new museum has cost us £270. The erection of the new building was largely due to the late head master, but it has found a good friend in his successor.

The counting of the rooks' nests in the Close has come to an end. The disastrous storm of March 24, 1895, is responsible for the sudden termination of the annual lists which have been carried on continuously since 1873. Twenty of the oldest elms were blown down, and even from those which remained many nests were torn out by the fury of the gale and scattered on the ground. Perhaps, in time, the birds will return to their old home; but, in any case, the interest is destroyed of a record of rooks which built, year after year, in the same spot, and were carefully protected from molestation in any form. When the counting was first begun there were eighty-nine elms in the Close. The average number of nests, during the twenty-two years from 1873 to 1894 inclusive, was 93 per annum, with a minimum number of seventy-six in 1881 and a maximum of 110 in 1892. The storm of March, 1895, was most fatal, for twenty trees were then destroyed; most were blown completely out of the ground, the rest were in such a dangerous condition that they had to be felled by the foresters. Thus, of the eighty-nine elms existing in 1876, only forty-three now remain. The "Three Trees" have entirely disappeared; while only three remain—and all of these sadly mutilated—out of the twenty, which formed a continuous line from the Island to the end of the school house wall, and were one of the chief ornaments of the Close and the school.

## SEDBERGH SCHOOL.

The new chapel, which is being built through the generosity of the masters, Old Boys, and other friends of the school, is now being roofed over, and ought to be ready for use by July. Interesting lectures have been given during the October term by Mr. Lynd on the "X Rays," and by Mr. A. Dösy on the War between China and Japan. A. H. Scott has been elected to an exhibition at Wadham College, Oxford, and H. G. Gandy has passed twelfth into Woolwich.

## ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

At St. Paul's the past term has been one of unusual progress in the material equipment and decoration of the school. In the first place, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft is engaged on a commission to execute a bronze statue of Dean Colet at a cost of £4,000, the generous gift of E. Howley Palmer, Esq.; secondly, a "Jowett Memorial" organ has been erected by subscription in the Large Hall at an expenditure of about £1,100; thirdly, Mr. Spence has been commissioned to commence covering the south end of the hall with mosaics, similar to those in St. Paul's Cathedral, representing "Christ Jesus in puericia" (to Whom the school is dedicated), St. Paul, and Dean Colet—the total cost of which will exceed £1,200, and will be defrayed partly out of the Colet Memorial Fund and partly by additional donations; and, fourthly, the Governors have determined to build a swimming bath. In the Oxford scholarship examinations St. Paul's has obtained, *inter alia*, two classical demyschips at Magdalen and two classical scholarships at Trinity, while the "Old Paulines" have performed a really brilliant feat in the examination for the Ireland and Craven scholarships by securing five places out of ten on the list—viz., the Ireland Scholarship, one Craven scholarship, one *Proxime Accessit*, and two honourable mentions. The Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship has been awarded to Mr. T. H. Butler, and at Cambridge Mr. J. Lupton has been elected Fellow of St. John's. During the term the school has been divided into five sections for the purposes of games. Each section has one half-holiday a week, and the games are compulsory, except for those who are medically excused. This is believed to be a new departure in schools where, as at St. Paul's, boarders are in a considerable minority, but the experiment has amply justified itself, and the beneficial effects should extend far beyond the limits of the school cricket and football. The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeals of the Trustees and the Governors of St. Paul's against the proposed new scheme of the Charity Commissioners has been again postponed. It will be remembered that the Charity Commissioners wished to divert from St. Paul's a considerable proportion of its endowments, and at the same time sought, in a somewhat technical manner, to declare that the school, having been founded before the Reformation, is not entitled to be considered a Church of England school under the Endowed Schools Act. The latter point is at issue in the appeal; the question of endowment will arise when the scheme is laid on the table of the two Houses of Parliament. Whatever may be the result of the litigation, there is a strong feeling that parliamentary powers should be obtained to put the school on the same legal footing as other public schools. St. Paul's was included in the Public Schools Commission and in the original Public Schools Bill, and is still included in the Public Schools "Suspensory" Act (in so far as under the Statute Law Revision Acts that measure remains in force). It was only omitted from the subsequent Public Schools Act at the request of the trustees themselves, who urged before the Lords' Committee that its inclusion at that particular moment might prejudice a then pending law-suit, which, however, has now been long settled. C. G. Botting, Esq., B.A., has been appointed to an Assistant

Classical Mastership, *vice* F. Carter, Esq., M.A., resigned on election to the Greek Professorship in McGill University, Canada.

#### SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL.

Mr. J. E. Jones, B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, has resigned his post, and is succeeded by Mr. R. E. Lewis, B.A., of Selwyn College, Cambridge, till now a master in the Subordinate School at Rugby. There are four distinctions at the University to record: H. G. Smith, scholarship, Queens', Cambridge; C. G. Davison, sizarship, Sidney Sussex, Cambridge; F. J. H. Darton, scholarship, St. John's, Oxford; A. G. Oyler, exhibition, St. Catherine's, Cambridge. A new laboratory, with a lecture room adjoining, is to be commenced forthwith. Among old boys, C. G. Davison won the quarter-mile at the Cambridge University Freshmen's sports, and W. G. Collett, M.A., has been appointed to a mastership at Wellington College.

#### TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.

The number of boys now in the school is 445; the increase, which began six years ago, has been steadily maintained. The vacancy on the staff, caused by the retirement of Mr. E. H. Goggs, after over thirty years' service, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. R. R. Routh. A racquet court is being built as a memorial to the late T. W. Dale, an old Tonbridge boy who was distinguished in many branches of sport, and gained the rare distinction of a double blue, having been in the Cambridge Eight and Eleven. An effort is being made to raise funds to build a school chapel. Owing to the great increase in numbers, the school has outgrown its present chapel, and the governors are unable to provide a suitable building, in consequence of the action of the Charity Commissioners. The foundation is wealthy, but its funds have been drained by the large block of new buildings lately erected, so that without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners it is not possible for the governing body to provide a sufficient sum for the chapel. Following the example of Marlborough, Cheltenham, and Haileybury, the authorities have determined to raise a fund by appealing to old Tonbridge boys and others interested in the school. The school has been fairly successful in football during the past term, having played drawn games with Dulwich College and Sherborne School, though it was by nine points to eight by St. Paul's.

#### UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.

Considerable additions are being made in completing the School House Court by the addition of a block of buildings fronting High-street, at a cost of £10,000, containing a chemical laboratory, a lecture-room, a museum, a tower and porter's lodge, to which will adjoin a group of class-rooms. At the same time, new engineering and carpentry Workshops are being built on Scale Hill, and a new Isolation Ward in Fairfield, which the Trustees have recently acquired from the executors of the late head master, Mr. Thring. The buildings will be opened in the summer. A statue of the Queen has been offered by Mr. W. F. Rawnsley, as a present to his old school in the sixtieth year of the Victorian reign by one who is teaching two of her Majesty's grandsons. Two new masters join the school this month one of whom

is not unknown to it, Mr. W. C. Perry, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, formerly the house master of Fircroft, then a schoolmaster at West Malvern, and now again returning after seven years to his old school; and Mr. Horace Puckle, M.A., Hertford College, Oxford, in succession to the late Mr. Bernard Belcher, whose place has been supplied for six months by Mr. A. Faessler. The lamented death of H. H. Stephenson, which occurred on the first day of the Christmas holidays, has removed a well-known figure, who for twenty-five years nobly and loyally upheld the best interests of sport at Uppingham, and gave himself heart and soul to the moral good of the boys. He was introduced to Uppingham by that first-rate cricketer, Mr. C. E. Green (O.U.), who thereby conferred a deep and lasting benefit on the school. At the Old Uppinghamian biennial dinner in London on the 14th inst., Mr. R. L. Harrison, as the first captain of the Elevens trained by "H. H.," announced the formation of a committee, including Mr. Green, Mr. G. Borthwick, president of the Uppingham Rovers, and perhaps 100 more names, to consider a memorial of him. His name will be also associated with the extension of the Middle Ground, which object he had much at heart, and which was completed within a few days of his death, at a cost of £500. The addition of new levelled grass enlarges that ground to some eleven acres. The amusements of next term will be either tobogganing or football, according to weather, followed by hockey, followed by the sports; but for once the term will consist of only eleven weeks instead of twelve, and the Easter holidays will be lengthened at the expense of the summer. Since the opening of Mr. Gale Thring's new house, Farley, in September last, it has required enlargement, so that the total of 400 boys, which has never before been attained, is just accommodated. The second Cropper Scholarship, for work not taught in the school course, will be awarded in July next, for the best collection and exposition of the flora of Uppingham and the neighbourhood. There are now in the school three open entrance scholars—W. Newbold, demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; A. K. Smith, scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; and R. Linton, scholar of Clare College, Cambridge.

#### WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

At the funeral, in Canterbury Cathedral on October 16, of Archbishop Benson, the first head master of the college, besides many connected with Wellington, both Old Masters and Old Boys, there was present a special deputation of seven representatives of the Old Wellingtonian Society. These were J. Y. Hay, H. Steele, W. R. G. Hay, H. A. Haines, S. Ball, and the Revs. J. G. Curry and E. C. Bowring, who were at the college between 1863 and 1877. Among the pall-bearers were the Dean of Lincoln, late master, and the present master of the college. The Rev. C. R. Carter, who has been on the staff of the college since he left Oxford, has been elected to an official Fellowship at Corpus, on his appointment as Dean of Divinity. Lectures have been given during the past term on the piano-forte, on Canada, on Benvenuto Cellini, and on colour. H. B. Barkworth has been elected to an exhibition at Pembroke College, Cambridge; and for service in the Sudan Campaign, Lieut. G. F. Gorringe has been awarded the D.S.O. The college

was represented by a company, mustering sixty of all ranks, at the Public Schools Field Day on Old Deane Common on October 28. Owing to the whole holiday our detachment was somewhat smaller than usual. This year's Rugby match against Marlborough was the tenth of the series, the match having been first played in 1887. Of these we have won six, lost three, and one was left drawn. This year the game was played at Marlborough, in torrents of rain and a high wind. Water was standing in pools in many parts of the ground. The result was a win for us by one try to *nil*. The match against University College, Oxford, which was played at Wellington on December 5, was won for the school by a goal and a try to a try. The visitors brought five O.W.s. in their team.

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The play this year was the Phormio, which was last acted in 1891, the death of the Duke of Clarence having caused an intermission of the cycle in 1892. The play was acted on December 17, 21, and 23. The theme of the prologue was "Vivat Regina!" It referred to the part played by the school at the Coronation, when that cry was raised by the boys from their place in the Abbey. In the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign the oldest peer, the Earl of Mansfield, and the oldest judge, Lord Esher, are Westminsters. Allusion was also made to the rebuilding of Rigaud's and to Sir E. J. Poynter. The epilogue was a miscellany, and the incidents succeeded each other with little connexion. It showed much fondness for the bilingual pun, and in some ways compared unfavourably with its immediate predecessors. It was, however, very well acted. The Mure Scholarship is awarded to H. L. Henderson, the Gumbleton Prize to E. F. Colville, the Ireland Prize to M. L. Gwyer, and the Phillimore Prize to P. T. Jones. The Debating Society has discussed, among other subjects, the Armenian question and the isolation of England. The football eleven had but three old choices, and was at first very unsuccessful. It has since improved, and hopes to be yet better next term. The re-building of Rigaud's has proceeded without interruption. The excavations did not yield much of interest. A few coins were found near the surface, and lower down in the peat there were discovered a bowl of copper and the jaw of a wild boar. These will be placed in the school museum. The architect of the new building is Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., architect to the Governing Body. Of Old Westminsters, Sir E. J. Poynter has been elected President of the Royal Academy, Sir F. J. Maclean has gone to India as Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal, and G. B. Piggott to Nyassaland as Chief Judicial Officer. E. H. Marsh, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Chancellor's Medallist, passed second on the list into the Civil Service, and is now in the Colonial Office. J. S. Phillimore, student of Christ Church, Oxford, has gone into residence as tutor in classics. Nine Freshmen have gone into residence at Oxford, and eleven at Cambridge. The term's obituary includes the Rev. Carr J. Glyn, the oldest incumbent in the Church; the Rev. Sir John H. Fludger, Bart., the oldest incumbent in the diocese of Peterborough; the Earl of Normanton; Rear-Admiral Walter Stewart, C.B.; Mr. L. C. Jennynson-D'Eyncourt, and others.

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## ACADEMY PORTRAITS.

## XI.—LORD MACAULAY.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY was the son of Zachary Macaulay, an ardent abolitionist, the friend of the famous group which gathered round Wilberforce and Clarkson. Somewhat Evangelical, therefore, were the early surroundings of the famous essayist, destined to be one of the most broad-minded of men, the author of that essay on the wisdom and grandeur of the Roman Church which would have sent horror to the roots of his family's hair. Early distinguished by omnivorous reading and the old-fashioned literariness of his speech, his first attempts in letters were a couple of fragments which aimed at reproducing the life of dashing young Greek and Roman patricians, having for their heroes such typical "mashers" of the antique world as Alcibiades and Cæsar. It was a characteristic beginning in one whose mental bent was throughout towards resurrecting the life of past ages. Then came that connexion with the *Edinburgh Review* which produced the most valuable work of his life; and made, while it lasted, the glory of the *Edinburgh*. He entered Parliament as member for Edinburgh, which he represented for many years; being thrown out on one occasion, and restored on the next opportunity by the repentant city at its own cost. A successful parliamentary career was interrupted for a time by his experience as an Indian official, which provided the materials for his essays on Clive and Warren Hastings. From the outset of his career he was a member of the brilliant Holland House circle. He lived to publish a History of England, which was regarded, in its day, as ranking with the work of Hume and Gibbon; and died in the full enjoyment of a reputation as the most brilliant prose writer and talker of his time. It is doubtful whether it should be regarded as an

addition to or detraction from his good fortune that he remained to the last a bachelor.

It was a varied career; yet brilliantly unromantic, splendidly commonplace, "out of obvious ways ne'er wandering far." In this, his life—like all men's lives—was typical of the man, and the genius of the man, which lay essentially in making strikingly obvious the obviously striking. The recluse De Quincey, with an infinitely more circumscribed career, wove into it infinitely more arresting romance. Coleridge, leading the petty life of a hack-writer, "bound in shallows and in miseries," yet imposed on that life the poetry of his own character. Keats shed the halo of the younger gods around an existence of small parlours, suburban gardens, and Hampstead Heath. But Macaulay in the purple would have been a crowned *bourgeois*; a-top of Olympus he would have wielded middle-class majesties, and ordered his thunderbolts from Whitworth's; while he would have lightened on the Olympian thrones and principalities in quarterly proclamations, flashing with antitheses, sounding the blessedness of modern Olympian "progress," and pointing out how much things had improved since the days when the gods were unbreeched savages, content with a monotonous diet of ambrosia, and drinking doubtful nectar in place of Madeira. "We are better clothed, better fed, better civilized;"—so would have run the proclamation of Zeus-Macaulay. "We no longer quarrel like children, drink like tavern-companions, and cut antiquated witticisms at the delicate jest of a limping cup-bearer black from the forge. The thunderbolts of Whitworth are of more skilled manufacture than the thunderbolts of Hephestus. Poseidon still rules the waves, but he rules them with a better-made trident. He has his carriage from Bond-street, his horses would not disgrace the Row; he is a well-dressed gentleman, instead of a naked barbarian. Aphrodite has not lost the primacy of beauty, because her fashions are more those of Paris, and less those of Central Africa. The good old times were the bad old times: the very kitchens of Olympus bear witness that there has been such a thing as progress, the very toilet-table of Hera testifies to the march of enlightenment." As his mind, so was Macaulay's life. He was content to take the goods the gods had provided him; satisfied with himself, his position, and his day. The day returned the compliment, as it always does, by being satisfied with him. "Thou art a blessed fellow," it said with Prince Hal, "to think as every man thinks; never a man's thought in the nation keeps the roadway better than thine." He was made for great success rather than great achievement. In all he did he was popular—honourably and deservedly popular; in all he did he was content to pluck something short of the topmost laurels. He was a successful politician, yet never reached the positions attained by men far more stupid; his speeches, immeasurably superior to the parliamentary eloquence of the present day, filled the House, yet he has left no great name as an orator; he was a great talker

in an age of great talkers, yet the tradition of his talk has not impressed itself on literary history as did the traditional talk of Coleridge, Lamb, De Quincey, or Sydney Smith. He wrote history brilliantly, and no serious historian accepts his history as serious history. He wrote essays which profoundly influenced literary style—yea, even to the style of the newspaper-leader; yet it is not altogether certain whether they will maintain their place among the classical classics of English prose. His genius was so like prodigious talent that it is possible to doubt whether it was not prodigious talent very like genius. He was "cock-sure of everything," in Melbourne's famous epigram, but posterity is by no means cock-sure of him.

The most permanent part of his literary baggage is undoubtedly the Essays. It is easy to say what they are not, which Mr. George Meredith has declared to be the national mode of criticism; a mode of criticism not without its uses when the universality of a man's fame has made fault-finding an unpopular task, but decidedly the cheapest and lowest part of a critic's duty. What they are not is largely responsible for the reaction against Macaulay. Our day has seen the rise and strengthening of a very subtle school of style, marked by delicate verbal instinct, and extreme attention to the melody of syllables and sentences. It is the day of Stevenson and Mrs. Meynell; a day which is like to underrate Macaulay: for Macaulay is not subtle, is not careful of verbal choiceness. It is a delicate day, in which "mere rhetoric" is rather frowned upon; and Macaulay is brusque, off-hand, revelling in all devices labelled rhetorical: in balance, antithesis, epigram of the cut-and-thrust order. It is fearful of the obvious; Macaulay loves the obvious with impatient middle-class thoroughness. To take the surface-view, and exaggerate its glaring obviousness until to refuse the accepting of it is almost as difficult as to shut out a lightning flash—that is meat and drink to him. On the other hand, he has qualities as well as defect of qualities; and the critic should cultivate the habit of regarding a man chiefly for what he is. The man who is always croaking of his friends' shortcomings is not more hateful than the critic to whom a literary sun is spots set off by interspaces of light: for to every true critic the masters of literature should be friends. If he love literature, he should love the makers of literature. The creative artist may be forgiven, or, at least, palliated, if to him literature is largely a vehicle for the display of his own personality; but the critic is unendurable to whom the monuments of literature are what other monuments are to the British tourist—an opportunity for carving his own name on them.

And Macaulay's qualities are such as we should be specially thankful for in our day. If it is a delicate day, it is also a day given to languor; and Macaulay is always vital with energy—or, as the man in the street would say, "all there." It is a day in which there is a penn'orth of refined style to an intolerable deal of uttermost slovenliness; and Macaulay has always a conscience

of style. It is a day which shirks the labour of producing unified wholes, which dribbles away in snatches, mumbles and slathers the literary bone in its lazy jaws. Macaulay displays symmetry, proportion, unity, a sense of the balance of parts, in all his essays. Perhaps none of the principal masters of the essay are so exemplarily artistic in this point. De Quincey is apt to be fragmentary, at the best seldom maps out and proportions his work: he overflows on some points, draws in tantalisingly on others, and leaves the reader with a mingled impression of extreme thoroughness and scamped work. Landor is wandering and capricious. Hazlitt is a shower of sparks. Addison is by profession a pleasant meanderer; Stevenson's very method is whim. One might prolong the list. But Macaulay's essay is always built up soundly in the stocks. Deep it does not go, but proportion it always keeps; the thing is undeniably a miniature whole. Then, if the stimulant devices are too restlessly stimulant; if they are sometimes cheap; if balance, antithesis, point, artful abruptness, are carried to an extent which gives a savour of the accomplished literary showman calling attention to his wares: yet they are undeniably effective, touched in with a deft and rapid hand; the reader is lifted along unflaggingly. And it is literature; if he have nothing new to say, old things are newly said, with surpassing cunning in the presentment. The flow of instances with which an extraordinary memory enables him to support his points may be excessive at times, may be inexact at times (as the argument by parallel and analogy rarely fails to be, except in the most scrupulous hands), but it lends surprising life and picturesqueness to what with most men would have been dry discussion. For his much-vaunted lucidity we have less praise. He is lucid by being inexact, superficial, taking the obvious road in everything which is the easy road; and his arrangement is often the reverse of clear from the logical standpoint. But if he is no starter of original views, if he keeps to the surface of things, he must not be denied the merit of presenting that surface with a painter-like animation. Here is his power; it is on this that his fame must rest, if it is to be permanent. As a critic he is nought; as a biographer or historian he is nought so far as exactitude of treatment, novelty, or philosophy of view is concerned. But he can revivify a period, a person, or a society, with such brilliancy and conciseness as no other Englishman has done. It is not a new thing to say; but Macaulay, being the apotheosis of the obvious, is too easy food for critics that any one should utter novelty of him at this date.

In one respect alone have we any disposition to quarrel with the routine view of him. We are disposed to put in a good word for his ballads. Mr. Henley has truly remarked that *The Last Buccaneer* curiously anticipates some points in the methods of Mr. Kipling. And we do, indeed, think that here Macaulay knew exactly what he wanted, and did it. The sayings and doings of the personages in these ballads are obvious and garish, it is said. But the ballad is essentially a pro-

duct of a time in which people were dreadfully prone to do obvious things, and in no way concerned to be subtle. Fire, directness, energy of handling—these are the main necessities of the martial ballad, rather than any poetic subtlety; and all these were at Macaulay's command. "Remember thy swashing blow" is the Shakespearian advice which might be given to the writer of the ballad warlike. And Macaulay always remembers his swashing blow. He has none of the deep poetic quality which informs the best work of Mr. Kipling. But he does not aim at it. He keeps within a limit and a kind; and in that kind does very excellent pieces of work; quite honest, healthy work, which may well be allowed to stand, even though a stronger than he be come upon him. On the whole, in spite of modern æsthetic reaction, Macaulay, we think, will surely stand. If not an authentic god, he is at least a demigod, the most brilliant of Philistines, elevated to the Pantheon of literature by virtue of a quite supra-Philistine power. That the middle-class mind, the John Bull mind *par excellence*, with its superficiality, its love for facts and the practical, its energy, its cock-sureness, should have one representative in that Pantheon is surely reasonable. Macaulay is the Sauric deity of English letters, the artist of the obvious—but an artist none the less.

FRANCIS THOMPSON.

#### SUBURBAN PANTOMIME.

ON two occasions it has been given to me to vex or to astonish my most amiable of friends. He is a "collector," and I asked him, years ago, whether he collected "Battersea." He, a lover of the archaic, a student of the classical—how could he be concerned with the light grace of the eighteenth century, with Battersea enamel, which is not great at all, not ambitious, not instructive, but only exquisite! I asked him, yesterday, whether he had taken his seats for the pantomime. He received the question with inextinguishable laughter. The pantomime!—it was not his affair. Yet people not unknown for wisdom have been wont to delight in it. Mr. Thackeray, I believe, was accustomed to breakfast in bed, the morning after Boxing Day, that he might read, quite undisturbed, the account in the *Times* newspaper, and picture everything from the dark cavern to the realms of bliss, and from the fairy godmother to the tripping of Columbine before the footlights. Of course the pantomime of the present is no longer the pantomime of Mr. Thackeray's day. The story is less prominent, and at the same time less simple. The humour is less boisterous—shall I add, a little less real? The harlequinade—the very germ of pantomime, as we now know it, for all the rest was described as "the opening"—the harlequinade is a knockabout performance, which, brief as are its proportions, nobody remains to see. The scenery is more elaborate and surprising. No amount of ingenuity is deemed too much to bestow upon the *mise-en-scène*. For the principal parts, artists in song and comedy,

like Miss Decima Moore, and those who are at least the best exponents of music-hall humour, like Mr. Dan Leno, are engaged at, doubtless, reckless expense; while the stage is peopled and paraded on by an army of "supers," and dance succeeds dance, and procession follows procession.

For myself, I go but rarely to see this incomparable and gigantic show. I hold—with no disrespect whatever to those who may perform in it—that pantomime on this vast scale is pantomime marred; that pantomime on this vast scale provides us with surprise instead of pleasure. The true lover of the theatre is a *gourmet*, not a *gourmand*, in his tastes for entertainment. He wants quality, rather than mass. And the more experience has made him an expert—the more richly he is endowed with memories which are standards of taste—the more will he rely for his enjoyment upon the really salient and remarkable features of the smaller shows, where he can see them: the more will he recognise that in pantomime, though the *ensemble* may be much, he gets his real gratification from individual charm and individual talent. Accordingly, nothing is more probable than that the vast central exhibitions know him not at all. He recognises—he recognised, of course, long ago at the Olympic—Mr. Oscar Barrett's extraordinary faculty for artistic effect; but he thinks that in the biggest and newest of pantomime schemes that artistic faculty has had to be in some degree subdued or subordinated to meet the new conditions, and in deference to a standard that has already become conventional as well as exacting. Accordingly, he hies him to the suburbs—to a stage not so vast that most of it is necessarily remote, to a stage whose smaller yet not insignificant manoeuvres fall really and readily within the scope of his eye. He does not find roughness in the suburbs. He does not find vulgarity there. Everywhere, nowadays, the standard in these things is pretty much the same. And he has the interest of seeing, in the suburbs, along with some comic celebrity who really counts in the performance—who is not merely a name in a crowd—two or three less known people, interesting by present achievement, or yet more interesting for promise. At the great central places, specially known names have got to be secured, however small may be the parts assigned to their owners. In the suburbs the manager has a much freer hand, and we see behind his footlights the celebrities of to-morrow.

As a rule, all pantomimes other than central ones draw their support from people living in the district. In the stalls at Camberwell, I felt the other evening—well, I felt that it was Camberwell that I had got to. And I need say no more. At Stratford, last year, where I pilgrimaged to the old Theatre Royal—Stratford "at Bowe," I mean, and not "on Avon"—the lower middle classes filled the dress circle, and those who would have been the occupants of upper boxes in the West-end of London were there the occupants of stalls. But though the audience varied, and was of course socially inferior, I saw little inferiority in the entertainment. At Strat-

ford, the Messrs. Fredericks, whether as managers or actors, are extraordinarily enterprising and capable people. And this year, at their new playhouse—in which, I think, Mr. Beerbohm Tree was the first performer—they have, it would appear, surpassed themselves. The “female interest” is sustained by Miss Millie Hylton of “the halls,” and Miss Kate Fredericks, who I remember was capable and charming just a year ago. Of longer standing reputation among suburban houses are the Surrey “over the water,” and the Grand at Islington. Miss Soldene, whose reminiscences theatrical people have been reading, gave the Grand its first vogue: it was Miss Lottie Collins who made its pantomime famous. This year they play there “Cinderella”—so skilfully contrived altogether that it deserves a visit even from those who live far off. Harry Randall is excellently funny. The men generally, as much as the ladies, pluckily forego the advantage of vulgarity. And Cinderella, the title-part, dear to the heart of every “principal girl” in England, the ideal girl’s part in pantomime, is played by a young and very pretty person, Miss Nita Clavering, who not only “plays” the sympathetic rôle, but really fills it. I have seen great Cinderellas—Cinderellas for whom, at least, in my opinion, a more brilliant future was reserved than that even of marriage

“with a first-class earl that keeps his carriage.”

For when I was a boy, in the West of England, I have seen Cinderella played by that great mistress of her art—Mrs. Kendal. And, surely, to be mistress of your art is to be much more than a countess.

Two other theatres—two only, and one of them I have already just named—need be spoken of to show the better characteristics of some modern pantomime. They are the Métropole at Camberwell, and the Theatre Royal, Brighton. Brighton is not “suburban,” it may, of course, be said. No; not suburban in any sense that is disparaging; for it disputes not unsuccessfully with Chelsea the right to be accounted the only suburb in which it is convenient to live. But the Métropole first. Here there is Mr. King, an excellent comic actor, reticent, quaint, full of significance. Very tellingly he plays his part in “Aladdin.” Little Miss Godwynne Earle—a young thing who is sister of Miss Frances Earle, who is doing so well at Newcastle—wears a wig much too large for her, is sympathetically frank, and dances as gracefully as she did two months ago at the Tivoli. There is that about her that is refreshing. Then you have Miss Weston, very pretty and engaging, as the Princess Badroulbador. And as chief dancer you have Miss Topsy Sinden—who by herself justifies the expedition. Miss Topsy Sinden is an accomplished and exquisite dancer of the modern kind entirely, but who can afford to abjure the “Catherine Wheel” imported from the streets and “splits” imported from the Moulin Rouge. Hers is no crude and violent gymnastic, but a perfected art.

At Brighton they have got what they have got at the Surrey—an “electric ballet,” or “aerial ballet”; but really it is not so much

a ballet as a flight of *coryphées*, floating, poised in the high air. The show, which everyone in Brighton visits, and which Londoners rightly delight to go to, is good throughout, with not one trace of the vulgar. But I confess its main interest centres for those who would observe the stage with closeness and discern the favourites of the Future as much as of the Present—for these, I say, its interest centres in Miss Marie Dainton, who, out of the generally somewhat conventional material of a “principal girl’s” part, has somehow managed to make a quite remarkable performance. “Maid Marian,” in the story, has, like Alexander Pope’s woman in general, this for her characteristic—that she has “no character at all.” There is nothing you can take hold of. As Maid Marian Miss Dainton is simple and agreeable. But when she leaves Maid Marian proper, for mock tragedy and mimicry of her compeers, her success is more extraordinary. In a second she has the quaint *gaucherie* of Eugene Stratton—his walk, his trail rather, his singular holding of his head. Anon she warbles of the gay tom-tit, and Letty Lind is suddenly before you. And then—at once—it is Miss Marie Collins, possessed by the seven devils of her music-hall energy. Later, Miss Dainton gives you a little invention in imaginary tragedy, as spirited and as intense as it is possible to be. Endowed with ample physical qualities, with excellent training, with an obvious intelligence, fresh, vigorous—and I am not sure at all that there is not a touch of genius besides—Miss Marie Dainton, whom one saw a year ago at music-halls, will end, probably (if she does justice to her talent), in more exalted places.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE POET LAUREATE’S QUANTITIES.

London: Jan. 18.

Always verify your references. It is a good rule, and one which even Poets Laureate should remember. In his new poem, “The Conversion of Winckelmann,” Mr. Alfred Austin has only just saved himself at the last moment from what schoolboys call a “howler.” Mr. Austin has occasion to show off a certain amount of classical learning in this poem, and to introduce a certain number of classical names. To get them fairly into the metre is not always easy; but it is not allowable to alter the “quantities.” And Mr. Austin, who is determined (rather pedantically, since the vulgar pronunciation was good enough for Shakespeare) to scan Hyperion with the “i” long, is more especially debarred from taking liberties with his classical names. Yet in the printed page we get this line (page 11):

“They say it is Capaneus scaling Thebes.”

Unfortunately the man’s name was not Capaneus, but Capaneus. Mr. Austin (or his printer’s reader) apparently only discovered this after the volume had gone to press; and a slip was sent round to reviewers correcting the line to:

“They say ’tis Argive Capaneus scaling Thebes.”

Half a dozen lines later the same name occurred, obviously intended to scan in the same way:

“If it were

Capaneus, where the chlamys, helmet, spear,  
And forward strain of battle on his face?”

Fortunately the line can still be scanned, though but clumsily, if the name is properly pronounced.

### PROF. JASTROW’S PUZZLE.

London: Jan. 17.

If your contributor “H. C. M.” has quoted aright Prof. Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, he shows that the Professor has less than the most elementary and primitive notions on the subject of logic—notions, I should say, that probably belonged to the Stone Age. The absurd little problem to which he invites an answer is as old as Aristotle, and it probably never puzzled any reasonable being for more than five minutes. If all A is all B, B, of course, is A. If all A is part of B, or *vice versa*, the fallacy is rooted in that known as the fallacy of the Undistributed Middle. If the Professor does not know what that is, and has never read Aristotle, Aquinas, or (say) Liberatore, Jevons is a book within the easy reach of everybody.

VERNON BLACKBURN.

London: Jan. 18.

The syllogistic puzzle of Prof. Joseph Jastrow contained in your issue of last week seems to admit of a clear exposition of its fallacy. The fallacy arises from the ambiguous employment of the word “not.” The expression “not A” should be amended to “not-A”; for “B is not A” is really B belongs to the class not-A.

The figure used is the fourth (though Prof. Jastrow’s conclusion is erroneously expressed), and we may employ either of the moods—Bramantip or Dimaris. Adopting the former, the syllogism runs: All A is B; all B is not-A; ∴ Some not-A is A. Using the second mood we get: Some A is B; all B is not-A; ∴ Some not-A is A. If these syllogisms be expressed graphically by the usual method of circles, the conclusiveness of the reasonings will be obvious. But Prof. Jastrow’s conclusion does not result.

T. E. YOUNG.

Oxford: Jan. 18.

In response to the invitation of Prof. Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, I venture to send my solution of his ingenious problem. The reasoning is not correct. The law of excluded middle cannot be applied to so loose a form of statement as an indefinite proposition. The subject must first be quantified. “B is not A” may mean either “No B is A” or “Some B is not A.” If it means “No B is A” it contradicts “A is B” (which implies “Some B is A”), and therefore cannot be legitimately combined with it in reasoning. On the other hand, if it means “Some B is not A,” the “syllogism” has an undistributed middle, and can yield no conclusion. In neither case, therefore, can the absurdity be deduced that “A is not A.” It would be rising on a mere point of order to add that the so-called syllogism has only two terms. If “B is A” means “Some B is A,” no syllogism is needed to prove it, since it is an immediate inference; if it means “All B is A,” no syllogism can prove it, since it is not a formal inference of any kind, but only a statement which may contingently be true.

Perhaps I may be allowed in return to propound a sophism for the consideration of the Professor. In the unlikely event of his failing to solve it, he must be held responsible for the consequences to public morality.

An indifferent act is not-right,

An indifferent act is not-wrong,

∴ Not-wrong is not-right,

∴ (By contraposition) Right is wrong.

ST. GEORGE STOCK.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

SINCE going to press last week five more replies have reached us to our question, asking for the names of the two books which most pleased and interested their readers in 1896. These are from Miss Ellen Terry, Father Ignatius, the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, and Mr. W. T. Stead, and are as follows:

Miss ELLEN TERRY.

*Weir of Hermiston.*  
*Margaret Ogilvy.*

Rev. JOHN WATSON (Ian Maclaren).

*Margaret Ogilvy* (for its tenderness and art).  
*The Seven Seas* (for its patriotism and strength).

FATHER IGNATIUS.

Dr. Grattan Guinness's *Creation Centred in Christ.*  
*The Mighty Atom.*

Mr. W. T. STEAD.

*The Report of the Dublin Recess Committee.*  
*Huyman's En Route*, in Mr. Kegan Paul's translation.

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW drops as usual into a personal statement: "I only," he says, "read one book—Harold Frederic's *Illumination*—in 1896. It pleased and interested me to an extent that would have taken away my breath in the days when I used to read instead of write; but I suppose everybody could do that now. Anyhow, it was a very good novel."

MR. RICHARD R. HOLMES has not his first association with royalties as biographer to the Queen. He it was, if we mistake not, who drew the portrait of King Theodore of Abyssinia after death, photographs of which were familiar at the time in the shop windows. Mr. Holmes was a war correspondent before he was Librarian to the Queen.

In a little Franciscan magazine—likely to reach only a small portion of Mr. Coventry Patmore's admirers—appears a friar's estimate of him as a poet and as a man. Among other charming stories there told by Father Anselm is one of a visit which he himself, Mr. Patmore, and Mr. Francis Thompson together paid to the library of a very famous monastery. The clerical librarian was full of apologies for the space given to theology, and he was proceeding to direct the attention of his visitors to one after another of the works of modern secular writers—including some of their own. Mr. Coventry Patmore could suffer it no longer. With the twinkle that used to change his eye on the instant from blue to dark, he said: "Thompson and I don't care for literature. Show us your theology."

We are officially informed that the legal representatives of Lord Byron and Lady Byron, for family reasons, acting in concert,

desire to make it known that they have decided to exercise their rights of controlling the publication of all letters and documents to which those rights extend. They therefore give notice that they will take such legal steps as may be necessary to prevent the unauthorised publication of any papers by or relating to George Gordon, Lord Byron, and his wife Lady Byron.

MISS KATHARINE DOUGLAS KING has just completed a new story, which will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson under the name of *Father Hilarion* later in the year. The story, which is a good deal longer than the same writer's *Scripture Reader of St. Mark's*, deals also with the conditions of life among the London poor. The hero of the book is "Father" only by nickname; he is a lay worker in the slums.

No news this week was more welcome than that assuring the safety of Mr. Stephen Crane. It seems that on the foundering of the *Commodore* some of those on board were successful in getting away in boats and reaching New Smyrna. Mr. Crane was among these. His new book, *The Little Regiment*, will be published by Mr. Heinemann very shortly.

HAD Mr. Shorter been at the annual meeting of the Brontë Society on Saturday, at Bradford, there would have been an interesting encounter between him and Dr. William Wright, who, in a paper he read, warmly resented Mr. Shorter's recent criticism on his book on the Brontës in Ireland. He considers that he has acted fairly, and been guided by the usual rules in dealing with traditional evidence. Even if Dr. Wright's contention is admitted, and the germ of some of the stories is found in the family traditions known to the gifted sisters, the explanation carries us little further in accounting for the wonderful genius of the family.

It has been proved that the Brontës' skill in storytelling was hereditary, and their residence in Yorkshire was but an accidental circumstance in their history. The sisters, and especially Charlotte, nevertheless succeeded in understanding and depicting the Yorkshire character, and the firmness with which the Society has taken root in the West Riding, shows how hearty is the respect paid to the memory of the family. The membership is now 260, and the museum is in a thriving financial condition. The views shown at Saturday's meeting, by Mr. J. J. Head, of Heckmondwike, were 148 in number, and most exhaustively illustrated the lives of the Brontës and their works. Mr. Head has been to Brussels, Bridlington, Hathersage, and many other places near and far, in his search for illustrations, and several of his views have a unique value.

CONTINUING his autobiographical chapters in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Colonel Higginson this month reaches the New England Transcendentals and Brook Farm. He tells incidentally one or two rather good stories, one

being of Prof. Dicey and Mr. Bryce, M.P., on their first visit to America. "One day," says the Colonel, "Dicey came in rubbing his hands, and saying with eagerness, 'Bryce is very happy; at the Ocean House he has just heard a man say European twice!'" Another refers to a college youth who was an ardent Fourierite, and "had upon his" door a blazing sun, with gilded rays emanating in all directions, and bearing the motto, 'Universal Unity.' Beneath this appeared a neat black-and-white inscription, thus worded: 'Please wipe your feet.'"

IN an article in the *Chap Book* (which, though grouped by the *Critic* with the "Fad periodicals," where we grieve to find also our own cis-Atlantic *Yellow Book*, is about to become a considerable magazine) there is a pleasant essay on "The Rustic Muse," and in it we find this rather cruel thrust at Mr. Howells. The rustic man of letters, says the writer, "cannot see how Mr. Howells can carry Count Tolstoi on his back, and at the same time manage to write delicate little novels in which a bloodless young man and an egregiously anæmic young girl come very near doing something about which they hold long conversations and never mention it." Coming from an English critic this would pass—but from a fellow American!

THE obliging novelist flourishes—or at least exists—in Germany as he does, we trust, nowhere else. Herr A. Jahn's Literary Institute is ready to give him the fullest employment, and apparently very little in return; for it is able to offer to editors brand new romances at the rate of five shillings for as many thousand lines. Herr Jahn also publishes a *Feuilleton Journal* at five marks for thirteen numbers. "Every number contains one large romance (serial), one elegant novel (serial), one concise humorous piece or short story. Each number comprises five to seven pages, and contains from 800 to 1,050 lines of letterpress. Subscriptions may commence at any date. Each new subscriber immediately receives the beginning of the romance, &c. Subscriptions payable in advance, or will be raised after the first number. Each subscriber is entitled to reprint all the contents at any date he pleases. The publication is not sent simultaneously to competing journals." Painful and improper stories are, says Herr Jahn, excluded. Our contemporary *The Author*, in the interests of the craft, is intending to make some searching inquiries into this literary institute.

THOSE readers who, like Mr. "Punch," according to his own confession, have found it hard to come to those delightful books *A Cathedral Courtship* and *Timothy's Quest* because the name of the author is Kate Douglas Wiggin, may be glad to know that this lady has recently changed her name, and is now and henceforward Mrs. Riggs.

THE Boston Library, for which, by the way, our new R.A., Mr. John S. Sargent, designed the decorations, is a singularly fortunate establishment. At the end of the

current list of additions to the shelves we find a list of benefactions lately bestowed which would almost fill Mr. Passmore Edwards with envy. A Miss Auty, of Chicago, has given a sum of ten thousand dollars; the late Mr. Charles Mead has left twenty-five hundred dollars; Dr. W. N. Bullard has presented some early illuminated works; Mr. and Mrs. Codman have given a notable library of landscape architecture; and the late Mrs. Bessie S. Lockwood has bequeathed sixteen hundred and forty-three volumes of historical interest. This is a good record.

IF Mr. Grant Allen, Sir Walter Besant, Miss Braddon, and Mr. Hall Caine are still unaware of some of their characteristics, they might do worse than consult an article in the *Phrenological Annual*. There they will find the conclusions to which a gentleman has come after studying their photographs. He finds, for example, that Mr. Grant Allen is "likely to get himself much misunderstood, because he has the courage of his convictions"; and that he is "not likely to dogmatise or lay down the law." Mr. Allen must, in this case, be thinking of materially altering his methods. "He would prize," we are told, "to succeed as a philosopher rather than a novelist." Sir Walter Besant, the phrenologist thinks, would have risen to eminence in any walk of life. He is "about as keen an observer as the late Charles Dickens, but cannot be regarded as a profound thinker." Mr. Hall Caine's mind is "prophetic," and generally we gather that he is very high-toned. He has "Sympathy and Spirituality and Wonder," all spelt with capital letters. It is amazing what a photograph will reveal!

A GOOD story of Ruskin crops up in an illustrated interview with Sir Arthur Arnold in *The Young Man* for February. Sir Arthur recalled his feeling of discouragement when in the course of a lecture on architecture and art Mr. Ruskin took a piece of chalk and drew some vine leaves for the capital of a column, saying: "A man who cannot draw like that, at all events, should not think of being an architect." A lady who was present, wishing to bring herself under Ruskin's notice, thereupon asked him how long it would take her to paint a plum like one of William Hunt's. Mr. Ruskin's reply was memorable: "About eight hours a day for forty years, madam."

THE relative popularity of British novelists in America is a subject on which statistics are still comparatively dumb. Our most ardent admirers of Mr. Marion Crawford's novels may be surprised to learn how many people there are in America who are of the same mind as themselves about this agreeable writer's books. Some figures which come in the current *New York Critic* show that upwards of half-a-million copies of Mr. Crawford's works have been sold in the States. Mr. Crawford's first success, *Mr. Isaacs*, is there in its fifty-third thousand, while *Saracinesca* has actually found more than 110,000 purchasers across the Atlantic. Mr. Crawford's other works have been

appreciated by American readers in the following order: *San' Ilario*, *Don Orsino*, *Dr. Claudius*, *Katherine Lauderdale*, *The Three Fates*, *The Ralstons*, *Casa Braccio*, *Pietro Ghisleri*. We are surprised that *A Roman Singer* does not stand higher.

By a printer's error, the title of Mr. H. G. Wells's latest novel appeared in Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co.'s advertisement as "The Wheels of Change." The *Wheels of Change* would not make a bad title for a story, but everyone knows that Mr. Wells wrote of the wheels of *Chance*.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the omission in the article on Leigh Hunt in last week's *ACADEMY* of his sonnet on the Nile; which, he says, "more than anything else he did entitles its author to the sacred name of poet." The sonnet is well known, but in deference to our correspondent we reproduce it here:

"It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands  
Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream,  
And times and things, as in that vision seem  
Keeping along it their eternal stands—  
Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands  
That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme  
Of high Sesostriis, and that southern beam,  
The laughing queen that caught the world's great hands.

"Then comes a mightier silence, stern and strong,  
As of a world left empty of its throng,  
And the void weighs on us; and then we wake,  
And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along  
'Twixt villages, and think how we shall take  
Our own calm journey on for human sake."

It may not be generally known that this sonnet was the outcome of a competition in sonnet making between Hunt, Shelley, and Keats. Hunt's sonnet was the best.

A WRITER in *The Philistine* has been inquiring into the statistics of births and deaths in fiction. He finds the proportion of annual births to deaths is as one to 796. At this rate, he says, the story-tellers will depopulate the earth in eleven years, figured out mathematically. Dickens, he continues, is the only author that ever lived who tried to hold the balance true. For every undertaker that he brings on the scene he introduces a midwife. Mr. Lang should note this point, if he has not already done so, for the "Gadshill" edition!

DUNDEE is associated in song with bonnets rather than books, but books hold sway there to-day. An exhibition of literary relics of Shakespeare, Burns, and Scott from the collection of Mr. A. C. Lamb, the well-known antiquarian of that town, has been opened, and it appears to be rich in interesting books. Among these are three of the Shakespeare folios—the second of 1632, the third of 1684, and the fourth of 1685. There are also early copies of single plays:

"The Merchant of Venice" (1637), "Pericles, Prince of Tyre" (1630), and others. A snuff-box made from Shakespeare's mulberry-tree, and once the property of Garrick, is also shown; while Dundee is connected with Shakespeare by the exhibition of three volumes of the works of Hector Boece, who was born in Dundee in the middle of the fifteenth century, and wrote books with which Shakespeare is known to have studied. The Burns and Scott exhibits are numerous and interesting, the former including a unique partially uncut copy of the Kilmarnock edition of 1786 in its original paper covers.

LORD ROBERTS's book, *Forty-one Years in India*, has entered its eighth edition.

MRS. H. M. STANLEY will contribute an article to the February number of *The Art Journal* on "Bastien Lepage in London," with reproductions of some sketches made by the French peasant artist during a visit. The number will also contain an etching by Mr. David Law, after Corot's "Souvenir d'Italie."

MESSRS. W. BLACKWOOD & SONS will publish on Monday *The Land of the Dollar*, by George W. Steevens, who has collected under this title the series of articles which he wrote as special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* during the Presidential election.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* for February will be found an article from the pen of Miss Beatrice Harraden, entitled "Some Impressions of Southern California."

It is not surprising that Miss Marie Corelli is the envy of some of her fellow novelists. Of her forthcoming romance, *Ziska*, although it is not due till the 15th of next month, 35,000 copies have been already bespoken. Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith is the publisher.

PROF. WALTER RALEIGH will contribute to the forthcoming number of *Cosmopolis* an essay entitled "The Battle of the Books." M. Edouard Rod will write on "The Intellectual Movements in France."

THE author of *Uncle Remus* has been engaged for some time on a story in a very different genre. The title is *Sister Jane*, and Mr. Harris is reported to be despondent about it. Those who have seen the MS. are, however, most enthusiastic. Authors are notoriously such bad judges of their work that we expect something very good.

JUDGE O'CONNOR MORRIS's work on *Hannibal* will soon appear in Messrs. Putnam's "Heroes Series." It will be a companion volume to the author's *Napoleon* in the same series.

MR. S. R. CROCKETT's new novel, *Lad's Love*, is to be published by Bliss, Sands & Co. Less than one-third of it has appeared in the serial form. For the first time one of Mr. Crockett's novels will be issued illustrated, *Lad's Love* containing sixteen wash-drawings by Mr. Warwick Goble.

## THE BOOK MARKET.

## EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING.

IT is doubtful whether any one man in London is in a position to realise the magnitude of the educational publishing trade. Educational books flow out to their users by special channels. Though they are published by the firms that issue ordinary literature, they do not, like general books, go in bulk to the distributing houses and to the booksellers. Vast quantities are sent direct from the publisher's to the school-room. Yet it is hardly to the publishers that one can go to obtain a wide view of the educational output. Each publisher is immersed in his own publications, while competition assumes a new meaning and intensity in the educational trade. For whereas when a publisher brings out a standard work in general literature he monopolises the book, and to some extent the book monopolises its subject; it is different when he publishes a French dictionary, or a manual of physics, or an atlas. He then brings out a book which must compete with a dozen other books prepared and floated with precisely the same object as his own publication. That object is to give the best educational treatment to the subject in question, and thus win the support of the largest number of schoolmasters. Yet the plain man will want to know why in the majority of cases one manual is not as good as another. The text of Horace, for instance, is for ever the text of Horace, and there is no royal road to understanding it. One might suppose that the necessary aids had long ago been formulated, that the best scholarship had been tapped, and that a single standard text of Horace had run out of its copyright, and was everywhere published with the same gloss and everywhere in use. But the game of education is a keen one, none keener; and hence we find that a large number of "Horaces" are competing for school use. Five publishers' catalogues now lie before us, each of which offers Horace's Odes, or some portion of them, edited by a different hand, to the British schoolboy. The British schoolboy being million-headed can consume them all. But the lion's share goes to the lion publisher; and that is where the battle grows hot. Horace, who stole away from competition, and wrote in his large leisure, is hustled when he enters the educational hurly-burly.

*Ab uno disce omnes.* Consider all the other Latin classics, the Greek classics, the grammars, the modern languages, the mathematics, the sciences. Over six hundred new books classifiable as Philological, Classical, and Educational were published during last year—two per working day. It is an axiom of publishing that an established school book is a fine property. The demand for copies may become enormous. Cassell's French Dictionary is in its four-hundred-and-ninetieth thousand.

As a cause of production it should be observed, too, that the mortality among school books is very great; so many are used as missiles, and so many as drawing-books,

and so many as blotters. Traddles, it will be remembered, made his books a picture gallery of skeletons, and every school has several Traddles whose ravages must be repaired.

But the most potent factor in multiplying school books is, simply, the vigour of the educational movement, which is ever extending curricula, or uniting learning to taste. Books are now thumbed in our schools which a quarter of a century ago were only found in the libraries of gentlemen and scholars. Our schoolboys read—with vastly more care than many of them ever will in their after lives—Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Cowper, and Burke. They find time to read Thomson's *Seasons*; and they snatch an early and correct delight—too early and correct one doubts—from Elia. Only the other day we received a selection of Matthew Arnold's poems edited and annotated for school use. Or take the domain of geography. Compare the text-books and atlases of to-day with those of twenty-five years ago. Look at the physical and political maps which are now included in every atlas. Some of us seem to remember a time when physical geography was not invented—yet we are young—and when politics dictated "sides" in a tug-of-war or a snow-ball fight, but were otherwise unappreciated. And whereas a geography book then included in its survey the world from China to Peru, now patriotism and prudence assign a separate and bulky manual to the British Isles, and another to our Colonies, and others to the great areas of the world. Many of the school atlases of Messrs. George Philip & Sons are now supplied with maps of European capitals, and the day may be near when a handy geographical text-book on London may be adopted by the London School Board for use in its schools.

## THE BOOK SALES OF 1896.

It would be idle for me to attempt, in the columns of the ACADEMY, even a partial survey of the "book sales" of the past year. In the first place, I should require a whole issue; and, in the second place, it would serve little or no good purpose. It will be better if I state the results of my own study, and illustrate them with a few examples from the more important libraries which were dispersed.

So far as the collections sold are concerned, the past year is not specially distinguished. Still, there were four or five which deserve singling out for more particular mention. These are: the Frere Library (February 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18); a collection of "various properties," sold in the same month; Mr. Farmer Atkinson's Biblical and liturgical collection (March); Mr. A. Crampon's library (June); the "library of a gentleman" (November), and the collection from the libraries of Arthur Young, Howell Wills, and Sir T. N. Dick-Lauder (December). Of these the Frere Library has undoubted historic interest. The Bunbury sale and the sale of duplicates from Earl Crawford's library are also interesting. Lord Coleridge's library (May) and the

collection made by the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan furnish material for study of an important character.

From an examination of these and all the other sales which have occurred I have come to the following conclusions:

(1) An increasing interest, and a consequent increase in price, of first editions of books which may be classed as "English literature."

(2) A revival of the mania for extra-illustrated books.

(3) A continued interest in "Americana."

(4) A continued interest in illustrated sporting books.

(5) A demand for first editions of Kipling and Stevenson.

(6) A passing away of the fashion for books by Richard Jefferies, and for large-paper copies of modern works.

Other points occur to me, but to illustrate them would take up more space than is desirable. I can only briefly touch upon them. Topographical books are still in demand, but the prices paid for the rarer works are not of so high an average as in past years. Blake's illustrated books are in great demand. Collectors of fine bindings are not wanting. The craze for Dickens and Thackeray is losing hold of collectors; and the Cruikshank miser is going the way of all flesh.

And now let me illustrate my six points:

(1) Ben Jonson's "Masque of Queens," (1609), £20; Dr. Donne's "Sermons" (1640, Walton's copy), £17; Donne's "Poems" (1635), £8 5s. [O'Flahertie's Sale, Jan.].

Ben Jonson's "His Case Altered," and "The Alchemist" (1609-12), £31; Shakespeare's "Pericles" (1609), £171; Spenser's "Faerie Queene" and "Colin Clout" (1596), £24 [The Frere Sale, Feb.].

Burns's "Poems" (Kilmarnock, 1786), £121; Goldsmith's "Traveller" (1764), £96; Hayward's "The Sanctuarie of a Troubled Soule" (1616), £19; Dr. Johnson's "The Idler" (1761, L.P.), £14 15s.; Shirley's "Poems" (1646), £10 10s.; Chaucer's "Tales" (Caxton, 1478?), £1,020 ["Various Properties" Feb. and March].

Milton's "Paradise Lost," £85; Florio's "Montaigne" (1603), £23 10s.; Nash's "First Parte of Pasquill's Apologie" (1590), £15 10s.; Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" (1768, L.P.), £22 10s. [A Collector's Library, March].

Shelton's "Don Quixote" (1612-20), £35; "Shakespeare" (fourth folio, £55; Wycherley's "Miscellany Poems" (1704), £46 [Duke of Leeds, April].

Browning's "Pauline" (1833), £145; Byron's "Poems" (1807, L.P.), £45; Byron's "Hours of Idleness" (1807, L.P.), £20; "English Bards" (fourth edition) £29; Byron's "Waltz" (1813), £55; Coleridge's "Poems" (1796, with his receipt for copyright), £20; Cowper's "Poems" and "Task" (1782-85), £16 15s.; Daniel's "Civille Warres" (1609), £11 15s.; Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" (1719-20), £75; Defoe's "Moll Flanders" (1721), £10 15s.; Drayton's "Bataille of Agincourt" (1627), £11 5s.; Fielding's "Tom Jones" (1749), £11 10s.; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" (1766), £65; "Deserted Village"

(1770), £25; Hallam's "Poems" (1830), £36; Herrick's "Hesperides" (1648), £38; Keats's "Poems" (1817), £21 10s.; Keats's "Lamia" (1820), £11 10s.; Lamb and Lloyd's "Blank Verse" (1798), £10 10s.; "Tales from Shakespeare" (1807), £13 13s.; "Mrs. Leicester's School" (1809), £12 10s.; Landor's "Poems" (1795), £19 15s.; Landor's "Poems" (1798), £16 16s.; Marlowe's "All Ovid's Elegies" (1596), £18 10s.; Milton's "Lycidas" (1638), £87; Milton's "Poems" (1641), £51; "Paradise Lost" (1667), £90; Poe's "Raven" (1845), £51; Quarles' "Argalus," &c. (1636), £30; Shelley's "Address to the Irish People" (1812), £42; "Edipus Tyrannus" (1820), £130; "Adonais" (1821), £42; Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (1590-96), £85; Spenser's "Complaints" (1591), £27; "Colin Clout" (1595), £21 10s.; "Tristram Shandy" (1700-67), £20; Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea" (1646), £14; Tennyson's "The Window" (1867), £52; Tennyson's "The Victim" (1867), £75; Wordsworth's "Grace Darling" (1838), £32 [A. Crampon's Sale, June].

Burns's "Poems" (Kilmarnock, 1786), £70; Chaucer's "Tales" (Caxton, 1478?), £1,280; Shakespeare's "Works," second folio, £75; third folio, £43, and fourth folio, £34 [Sale of various properties, June].

Holmes's "Chronicle" (1577), £106; Shelton's "Don Quixote" (1612-20), £35; Walton's "Angler" (1653), £415 [Wills & Lauder Sale, Dec.].

(2) Crowe and Cavalcaselle's "Painting in Italy" (1864-71), £15 10s.; Waagen's "Treasures of Art" (1854-57), £40 [Scharf Sale, Feb.].

Ames's "Typographical Antiquities" (Fenn's copy), £248 [Frere Sale, Feb.].

Foster's "Life of Dickens," £252 [Feb.].

Gillray's "Caricatures," £59 [J. C. Smith, Jan.].

(3) De la Garde's "Simple Cobbler of Aggawam" (1647), £5 5s. [O'Flahertie, Jan.].

Eliot's "Indian Bible" (imperfect), £20 [American Books Sale, Jan.].

Cieca de Leon's "Chronica del Peru" (1553), £12 12s.; Morton's "New England's Memoriall," £50 [Feb.].

Pyncheon's "Price of Man's Redemption" (1655), £15 10s. [March].

Eliot's "Indian Bible," £82; Hubbard's "Troubles with the Indians" (1677), £111 [June].

Raleigh's "Discoverie of Guiana" (1596), with Harcourt's "Voyage to Guiana" (1626), £51; Smith's "Virginia" (1625), £204 [Bunbury Sale, July].

Vespuccio's Letter on "Mundus Novus" (1504), £176 [Dec.].

(4) Apperley's "Hunters" (1831), £4 10s.; Dobson's "Kunopædia" (1814), £7 10s.; Apperley's "Life of a Sportsman" (1857), £6; Alken's "Hunting Field" (1846), £6; Surtees' "Handley Cross" (1854), £6 15s.; Markham's "Pleasures of Princes" (1635), £7 10s.; Markham's "Country Contentments" (1631), £11; Egan's "Book of Sports" (1832), £15 15s. ["Various Properties," Feb.].

Fulke's "Philosopher's Game" (1563), with Rowbotham's "Cheastes" (1569), £27 10s. [Bunbury Sale, July].

Walton's "Angler" (Third Edition, 1661), £37; Walton's "Angler" (First Edition, 1653), £415 [Dec.].

Several copies of Surtees' novels, in the original parts, brought good prices.

(5) A set of Stevenson's works brought £67; the same author's "Charity Bazaar," £15; Kipling's first publications, those in Wheeler's "Indian Railway Library," are bringing as much as £1 each. The rare Anglo-Indian *Civil and Military Gazette*, to which Kipling, his father, mother, and sister contributed, sold in December for £15. This is the first recorded appearance of this work in a sale-room.

(6) I need only point out that "The Story of my Heart," which used to bring £1 10s. and £2, sold in Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's rooms, in January, for 3s. But most of Mr. Jefferies' books are bringing such small prices that I have been compelled to omit them from my volume on the "Book Sales of 1896."

With regard to "Large Paper" editions, a comparison of their published prices with those they realise at sales must be a heart-breaking task to their possessors. The fates seem to be dealing very unkindly in this matter, with Mr. Andrew Lang's works in particular. Again and again these bring but a few shillings.

TEMPLE SCOTT.

### BOOKSELLING REPORTS.

We have received the following reports of books most in demand at various centres:

#### LONDON (OXFORD-STREET).

##### FICTION.

Rodney Stone. By Conan Doyle.  
On the Face of the Waters. By Mrs. Steel.  
Emma. By Jane Austen. (Illustrated by Hugh Thomson.)  
The Man in Grey. By S. R. Crockett.  
The Herb Moon. By John Oliver Hobbes.

##### BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Queen Elisabeth. By Mandell Creighton.  
Forty-one Years in India. By Lord Roberts.

##### POETRY.

Browning's Works. 2 vols. (New edition.)  
The Seven Seas. By Rudyard Kipling.

##### ART.

The Decorative Illustration of Books. By Walter Crane.

#### GLASGOW.

##### FICTION.

Sentimental Tommy. By J. M. Barrie.  
Dr. Nikola. By Guy Boothby.  
On the Face of the Waters. By Mrs. F. A. Steel.  
The Land o' the Leal. By David Lyall.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.  
Life of Joseph Thomson. By Rev. J. B. Thomson.

##### THEOLOGY.

The Upper Room. By Dr. John Watson.  
With Open Face. By A. B. Bruce, D.D.  
Modern Reader's Bible.

#### EASTBOURNE.

##### FICTION.

Rodney Stone. By Conan Doyle.  
Kate Carnegie. By Ian Maclaren.  
The Sign of the Cross. By Wilson Barrett.

##### BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.  
Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia. By F. C. Selous.  
The Black Watch. By Archibald Forbes.

#### POETRY.

The Seven Seas. By Rudyard Kipling.  
Chaurafancharika. By Sir Edwin Arnold.

#### THEOLOGY.

The Cure of Souls. By Dr. John Watson.  
Dr. J. R. Miller's Books.

#### DUBLIN.

##### FICTION.

The Man in Grey. By S. R. Crockett.  
On the Face of the Waters. By Mrs. F. A. Steel.  
Rodney Stone. By Conan Doyle.  
Mrs. Cliff's Yacht. By Frank R. Stockton.  
Emma. By Jane Austen. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson.

##### BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Forty-one Years in India. By Lord Roberts.  
Archbishop Benson in Ireland. Edited by J. H. Bernard.  
Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.  
Boswell's Johnson. 6 vols. By Augustine Birrell.

#### POETRY.

The Seven Seas. By Rudyard Kipling.  
Christina Rossetti's Poems.  
The Temple Dramatists.  
Mrs. Alexander's Poems.

#### THEOLOGY.

Dr. J. R. Miller's Works.  
Carmichael's Responsibilities of God.  
The Old Testament and Modern Life. Stopford A. Brooke.

#### ART AND BELLES LETTRES.

The Alhambra. By Washington Irving. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell.  
NOTE.—The sale of Fiction, chiefly in the 6s. form, has been larger this season than ever. The sales of Biographical and Fine Art books have also been brisk.

#### BRISTOL.

##### FICTION.

On the Face of the Waters. By Mrs. Steel.  
The Sowers. By H. S. Merriman.  
The Sign of the Cross. By Wilson Barrett.  
Sentimental Tommy. J. M. Barrie.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.

##### POETRY.

The Seven Seas. By Rudyard Kipling.  
The Temple Dramatists and Shakespeare.

##### THEOLOGY.

Introduction to the History of the Church of England. By O. Wakeman.  
The Sermon on the Mount. By Charles Gore.

##### BELLES LETTRES.

In the West Country. By F. A. Knight.  
The Children. By Alice Maynell.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

##### FICTION.

Sentimental Tommy. By J. M. Barrie.  
Sir George Tressady. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
Pride and Prejudice. By Jane Austen.  
Tom Sawyer. By Mark Twain.

##### BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The Life and Miracles of St. William of Norwich. Edited by Augustus Jessop.  
Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.  
Life of Archbishop Magee.

##### POETRY.

The Year of Shame. By William Watson.  
The Seven Seas. By Rudyard Kipling.  
The Temple Dramatists.

##### THEOLOGY.

The Sermon on the Mount. By Charles Gore.  
A New Massoretic-Critical Text of the Hebrew Bible.  
Sermons on Special Occasions. By Dr. Liddon.  
Sandhay and Headlam's Romans.

##### BELLES LETTRES.

The Temple Classics.  
The Poetry of Sport. (Badminton Library.)  
The Alhambra. By Washington Irving. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

VERY few works appear in our list this week under "Theology," or "Biography," or "History." Perhaps the most notable section is "Travel," which gives us Mr. Arthur P. Harper's *Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand* (Fisher Unwin); Miss Mary H. Kingsley's record of her *Travels in West Africa* (Macmillans), and Mr. G. W. Stevens's *The Land of the Dollar*, which will be issued to the public on Monday. Mr. Stevens's book consists of a reprint of his recent remarkable letters to the *Daily Mail*. Under "Miscellaneous" will be found such diverse works as *Famous British Warships and their Commanders*, by Walter Wood (Hurst & Blackett); Mr. J. H. Slater's *Book Prices Current* (Elliot Stock); *Armenia and Europe*, by Dr. J. Lepsius (Hodder & Stoughton); and *The Sacred Tree*, by Mrs. J. H. Philpot (Macmillans). The last-named work deals with the part which the tree has played in primitive religion. Mrs. Philpot writes that "no other form of Pagan ritual has been so widely distributed, has left behind it such persistent traces, or appeals so closely to modern sympathies, as the worship of the tree."

## THEOLOGY.

VILLAGE SERMONS. By the late F. J. A. Hort, D.D. Macmillan & Co. 6s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

FERDINAND LASSALE AND HELENE VON DÖNNIGES. By Elizabeth E. Evans. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.  
AN INQUIRY INTO THE LIFE AND LEGEND OF MICHAEL SCOT. By Rev. J. W. Brown, M.A. David Douglas (Edinburgh). 10s. 6d.

## HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF ARMENIA. By N. Ter Gregor. John Heywood.

## ART, POETRY, AND BELLES LETTRES.

CHOIR STALLS AND THEIR CARVINGS. Sketched by Emma Simpson.  
EPIGRAMS. By Arthur J. Stringer. T. H. Warren (London, Ontario).  
A HANDBOOK OF GREEK SCULPTURE. By Ernest A. Gardner, M.A. Macmillan & Co.  
THE WATCH SONG OF HEADLANDS THE WITNESS. Anonymous. John Murray. 10s. 6d.  
A HISTORY OF GREEK ART. By F. B. Tarbell. Macmillan & Co. 6s.

## TRAVEL.

PIONEER WORK IN THE ALPS OF NEW ZEALAND. By Arthur P. Harper. T. Fisher Unwin. 21s.  
TRAVELS IN WEST AFRICA. By Mary H. Kingsley. Macmillan & Co. 21s.  
THE LAND OF THE DOLLAR. By G. W. Stevens. William Blackwood & Sons.  
GRANT ALLEN'S HISTORICAL GUIDES: PARIS AND FLORENCE. Grant Richards. 3s. 6d.

## EDUCATIONAL.

POPE'S ESSAY ON CRITICISM. Edited by John Churton Collins. Macmillan & Co. 1s. 6d.  
PITT PRESS SERIES: L'AVARE. Edited by E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A. Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d.  
PITT PRESS SERIES: XENOPHON, ANABASIS. Book II. Edited by G. M. Edwards, M.A. Cambridge University Press. 1s. 6d.  
ITALIAN DIALOGUES. By Pietro Motti. David Nutt.  
GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA. By Edward Heawood. Macmillan & Co. 2s. 6d.

## FICTION.

THE STRANGE SCHEMES OF RANDOLPH MASON. By Melville Davison Post. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 3s. 6d.  
A COMEDY OF THREE. By Newton Sanders. T. Fisher Unwin. 1s.  
A SLIGHT INDISCRETION. By Mrs. Edward Cartwright. T. Fisher Unwin. 1s.  
WITH THE RED EAGLE. By William Westall. Chatto & Windus. 6s.  
THE BARK, B.A. By Edward F. Benson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 6s.

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT. By Mrs. Hungerford. Chatto & Windus.

EQUAL SHARES. By David Worthington. Digby, Long & Co. 6s.

THE DOWAGER'S DETERMINATION. By Florence Severn. Digby, Long & Co. 6s.

THE SPORT OF THE GODS. By Esther Miller. A. D. Innes & Co. 6s.

LADY JEAN'S SON. By Sarah Tytler. Jarrold & Sons. 6s.

THE FINGER AND THE RING. By Charles James. Ward & Downey. 6s.

DAVID COPPERFIELD AND LITTLE DORRIT. (Shilling edition.) Chapman & Hall.

THE HAUNTED LOOKING-GLASS. By Gratiana Darrell. Digby, Long & Co.

FRANCISCA HALSTEAD. By Reginald St. Barbe. Digby, Long & Co. 6s.

## SCIENCE.

DISEASES OF PLANTS INDUCED BY CRYPTOGAMIC PARASITES. By Dr. Karl Freiherr von Tuben. Longmans, Green & Co. 18s.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

A HANDBOOK TO THE ORDER LEPIDOPTERA. By W. F. Kirby, F.L.S. Vol. III. W. H. Allen & Co.

## ORIENTAL.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST. Translated by various Oriental Scholars, and edited by F. Max Müller. Vol. XLVI. Clarendon Press. 14s.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMOUS BRITISH WAR-SHIPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS. By Walter Wood. Hurst & Blackett.

THE PUTHIOCRATS. By Henry Higge. Macmillan & Co.

A CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLOPEDIA OF MUSICIANS AND MUSICAL EVENTS. By C. Egorion Lowe. Weekes & Co.

BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Vol. X. Edited by J. H. Slater. Elliot Stock.

THE THEORY OF CONTRACT IN ITS SOCIAL LIGHT. By W. A. Watt. T. & T. Clark. 3s.

ARMENIA AND EUROPE. By J. Lepsius, Ph.D. Edited by Rensel Harris, M.A. Hodder & Stoughton. 5s.

ENGLAND'S WEALTH IRELAND'S POVERTY. By Thomas Lough, M.P. Downey & Co. 1s.

THE HORSE IN ART AND NATURE. Part II. Chapman & Hall. 2s. 6d.

THE LAW OF WAR. By John Shuckburgh Risley, M.A., B.O.L. A. D. Innes & Co. 12s.

DEBBERT'S HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE JUDICIAL BENCH. Dean & Son.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. Vol. II. By Geo. Haven Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MECHANICS OF PUMPING MACHINERY. By Dr. Julius Weisbach and Prof. Gustav Hermann. Macmillan & Co.

THE SACRED TREE. By Mrs. J. H. Philpot. Macmillan & Co. 6s. 6d.

KIDNAPPED IN LONDON. By Sun Yat Sen. J. W. Arrow-smith. 1s.

THE DICKENS DICTIONARY. By Gilbert A. Pierce and William A. Wheeler. New edition. Chapman & Hall.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC, 1897. J. S. Virtue & Co. 2s. 6d.

## PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, &amp;c.

THE ISLAMIC WORLD, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW, THE FORUM, LITERARY DIGEST (New York), STUDIO, LIBERTY REVIEW, CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW, ANNALES DE GÉOGRAPHIE (Paris), PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED REVIEW, PREHISTORICAL ANNUAL, ARTIST, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS (Baltimore), THE DAVY-FARADAY RESEARCH LIBRARY—DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT, ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (Philadelphia), CRITICAL REVIEW, ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

## FOREIGN.

DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT (Leipzig).

ALP-CELTISCHER SPRACHSCHATZ. Von Alfred Holder (Leipzig).

REISEN IN SÜD-ARABIE, MANNA-LAND UND HADRAMUT (Leiden).

DAS WESEN DER ELEKTRICITÄT UND DES MAGNETISMUS. Von J. G. Vogt (Leipzig).

PRITHA DE DACIA, UITA CHRISTINE STUMBELENSIS. Editio Johannis Paulson (Göteborg).

DE ECTYPS QUINQUEM JENIS QUAE FALSO VOCANTUR "ARGIVO-CORINTHIACA." PAR A. de Ridder (Paris).

DE L'IDÉE DE LA MORT EN GRÈCE À L'EPOQUE CLASSIQUE. PAR A. de Ridder (Paris).

L'ISLANDE AVANT LE CHRISTIANISME. PAR A. Geoffroy (Paris).

ÉLÉMENTS DE GRAMMAIRE COMPARÉE DU GREC ET DU LATIN. Pt. II.: Morphologie.

## ART.

THE Landscape Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery this winter is the welcome second of a series to which we wish all success. An average of a dozen or more of landscapes by each of a group of six painters, who have manifestly not come together by chance, presents landscape painting in an unusually peaceful aspect. The first glance at twilights, tree-tops, and winged skies prepares us to be pleased, and we have a grateful former association of thoughts with the names of McLachlan, Hill, Peppercorn, Allan, Waterlow, and Leslie Thomson. We do not forget, particularly, that some years ago, when there was no other—nearly no other—"execution" in the whole of the Royal Academy, no other grace of touch in the texture of foliage or of foreground grass, there was yet Mr. Leslie Thomson's. When Mr. Vicat Cole's brush seemed to yield all the delicacy, all the elegance, for which there was any demand, a little green picture here and there, signed by the not popular name, gave assurance that the art of beautiful painting—as distinguished from a general resolve to paint a beautiful picture—had not entirely lapsed. Mr. Leslie Thomson was really more conspicuous than people who passed his work over, with others they thought it resembled, at all suspected!

Mr. T. HOPE MCLACHLAN has movement and vapour in the skies of "Storm at Sundown" and "The Pool"; and in the latter are tenderly and slenderly drawn tree-stems and a fine horizon. "Quiet Night" shows a flock of sheep with the light of a beautifully mingled sky upon their many fleeces. Even with good will towards the long-forgotten idea of imaginative landscape, one may hesitate about "Isles of the Sea." But "Backwater near the Trossachs" is literal enough, and very fresh and emphatic. In "The Wave" Mr. McLachlan has given graceful expression to a little nature-fancy which is simple enough to have occurred to a painter before, but which is all his own; this is that the wave, at the highest of its crest, is an Undine figure erect, upreared, "steadying" on, as the Ancient Mariner says, straight from head to foot. The movement, well suggested, is that of a tall wave, and the water delicately painted.

THERE is, perhaps, nothing better in the work of Mr. R. W. Allan, R.W.S., than his peculiarly intelligent drawing of poplars. He has the spirit of those trees so well that if you have forgotten the look, the air, of them in France (though you know their shapes), Mr. Allan will give you back the very person of the poplar. Good white sunshine fills the scene "On the Loing," but "Chelsea" does not please us so well. Mr. James S. Hill makes his skies interesting, but hardly seems to give them that difference from the landscape, which is, after all, the most conspicuous and patent of all the patent facts of nature. He follows in this some of the French *Romantiques*, who en-

tangled their vivid shattered skies in the very substance of their forests. A little lack of light seems somewhat to spoil our pleasure in "Christchurch," but this, "Under Repair," "Filey Beach," and the large picture, "Across the Sand Dunes," are all notable works. So are the peculiarly brilliant flower-studies; "Double Tulips" and "Peonies and Daffodils" are wonderfully free (without insolence) in execution, and in illumination and colour radiant and fresh.

WITH "Golden Autumn" Mr. E. A. Waterlow, A.R.A., won the gold medal at Berlin last year. It is a work of great unity and glow, with the autumn privilege of gold in the sunshine made quite the most of; but, because of what seems to a sky-lover a certain poverty and indecision in the sky, we prefer to this important picture such secondary works as "A Forest Path, Barbizon," "A Forest Glade, Fontainebleau," "A Little Farm, Tintagel," and "A Wet Day"—the last two especially, for their great grace of touch. Mr. Leslie Thomson, R.I., seems to us to be at his best in the spacious and simple "Holyhead Mountain," with its fleeting and atmospheric sky, and in "Wareham," which has a full river—the painter makes us feel the brimmingness. The criticism against "St. Vaast-de-la-Hogue" might be that the sunshine is presented rather "sensationally"; for, however all-intense a natural noon may be, it is surely never that. The tendency to great emphasis is evident also in "Ardfern."

It is to Mr. Peppercorn that attaches the interest of this little collection. His work grows in beauty and in power, and "A Cornfield" marks the highest point. Mystery in darkened trees and fugitive clouds is obvious; but in this beautiful work there is a more essential mystery of tone and light. Exceedingly powerful is "The Pool," with its threatening lights of broken sky. But here again is one of the *Romantic* skies; it is full, various, and brilliant; but you greatly admire it, as you would a fine *plaque* of metal, for its splendid incidents of surface. Less celestial still is the sky of the simply and very completely painted little picture, "A Tranquil Sea." Seldom has a grey rock on a grey day been painted with so much truth, power, and sobriety; it is at once a study and a picture. "The Lane" has the less unusual qualities of this admirable painter in great perfection; and everywhere he proves the possession of artistic sincerity, which means sincerity worth having. The whole exhibition, finally, shows artistic love of nature (which is a love worth showing), and generally temperate ambitions—but for a suggestion from Mr. Hope McLachlan.

THE six artists have taken for the motto of their gallery a saying of Mr. Ruskin's: "No good work whatever can be perfect; and the demand for perfection is always a sign of a misunderstanding of the ends of Art." True as this is, it is rather an unnecessary truth for all those who have ever confessed the limitations of the material wherewith all

artists, in all arts, do their work. This once granted—this inevitable "imperfection" once recognised—it is perfection *within the powers of the material*, rather than general imperfection, that should be proposed to the student. He ought to hope for perfection according to the capacity of the thing he is working with. The "fine dissatisfaction" with his own work, which is popularly and conventionally expected from a true artist, is surely the result not so much of honourable striving and humility as of hopes too vaguely broadcast, and of the aiming at ends too scattered and too far apart. Such vagueness and such scattering do not fall to the lot of him who knows that he can do all possible things by observing one rule—direction—and that if he never tries to go further than his material, he will go far.

THE "25" is a little exhibition in Soho-square of pencil-drawings, tintings, etchings, lithographs, and other light things, reproduced or reproducible. There is a somewhat significant comparison to be made between eccentric and prankish art in these forms by French hands in this collection, and its late notorious imitations in young English illustrated quarterlies. There is a foundation of drawing in the work of Louis Legrand, F. Rops, C. Maurin, Henri de Toulouse Lautrec, in their degree, and, in fact, of all the company, which must make certain illustrations and caricatures, given to London during the last two or three years, look, to all eyes, as puerile as they have always appeared to eyes well educated. The drawings of Adolf Menzel vouch for an old and European reputation by their excellent draughtsmanship and by the rare dramatic attitude, the living action, of his groups, as in "The Child Jesus in the Synagogue," with half a dozen of the studies of old Jews full of familiar expression. "Two London-street Hebrews" of Mr. Raven Hill, by the way, are also excellent in expressiveness.

MR. E. A. WALTON is successful with an impression of a "Flower Girl" at Kensington, inspired from Japan, and coloured with the very red, soft, and a little golden of a Japanese picture; also with a like quality in his blue in "Lamplight." A series of Mr. Phil May's studies in black and white prove again his grotesque faithfulness to the truth of London character. The "Two Little Fisher Maids" of M. E. Delatre, fishing in a tank within a grille, make what some people choose to call a pretty pattern, with sun and simplicity besides. M. F. Rops frightens three exquisite cupids, fluttering wings of the most vivid spirit and grace of drawing, by the appearance of a model of revolting physique led by a pig in leash.

A WORD of praise should be said also for Mr. A. S. Hartick's illustrations of a prize-fight; for the sunned daisies and hawthorn of "Moulin Huet Bay," by Mr. W. H. Byles; and for the greater part of M. L. Legrand's work, and M. C. Maurin's.

A. M.

## MUSIC.

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S Symphony in B minor was the special item in Mr. Henschel's third concert last Thursday week. In selecting that work Mr. Henschel not only challenged direct comparison with Dr. Richter, but with the German conductor at his very best. The latter created a profound impression when he first gave that Symphony, and in each subsequent performance fully maintained his reputation. Mr. Henschel's reading, though not equal in breadth and *vis viva*, was in many respects praiseworthy, especially that of the second and fourth movements. He has carefully studied and pondered over the meaning of the music. His conception of the work may be every whit as good as that of Dr. Richter, yet he cannot, apparently, transmit his thoughts and feelings with the same directness and intensity.

MISS ILONA EIBENSCHÜTZ gave a clever rendering of Grieg's characteristic pianoforte Concerto in A minor. Her reading of the music was clear and brilliant, though she did not, perhaps, fully realise the composer's intentions. The Concerto is one of those works in which almost everything depends upon the style of interpretation; it ought really to be studied under the guidance of the composer himself. In some works the thoughts are so deep, the developments so interesting, that the music *per se* attracts. In Grieg's Concerto, which is characteristic, is not in the highest sense of the term great, composer and performer seem almost of equal importance.

BEETHOVEN'S "Elegiac Ode" for four voices and strings (Op. 118) was repeated by desire. Though not one of the composer's great works, it charms by its expressiveness and simplicity. It was written in memory of Eleonora Pasqualati. The vocalists, Mrs. Henschel, Miss Gondar, Messrs. W. Ford and G. Holmes, sang carefully, but their voices were not well balanced.

THE programme included Schumann's "Genoveva" Overture and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser," two works very different in kind, yet each in its own way great. Mr. Henschel was more successful with the first.

TSCHAIKOWSKY is all the fashion just now, and Mr. Chappell on Monday introduced into the *répertoire* of the Popular Concerts the composer's Quartet for strings in D (Op. 11), which was originally produced in London, I believe, by Mr. Gompertz, a season or two back. Why does Mr. Chappell move so cautiously? Musicians would readily forgive a mistake now and then in the choice of work if he were always trying to find attractive novelties, or even to revivify many old works unjustly neglected. Much could be done in either direction, and with gain, not loss, to the enterprise itself. The two middle movements of the Quartet—the graceful, but intensely plaintive, Andante, and the sprightly Scherzo—were exceedingly well rendered by Lady Hallé and

MM. Ries, Gibson, and Piatti; the same, however, can scarcely be said of the opening and closing sections. The artists did not then play as if they cared much for the music.

M. SLIVINSKI was the pianist, and his solo, Schumann's "Carneval." Mme. Schumann's rendering of that tone-poem has naturally been held up as a model: no one better felt the varying moods, or better understood the meaning of the music, than she; and then there was living sympathy with the composer which gave special intensity to her playing. So long as I am able to remember her performance of the *Carneval*, and that remembrance is still vivid, I do not expect to grow enthusiastic over any other reading. With that feeling I try to be as generous as possible, to overlook any little slip; to accept as a sign of individuality, rather than as a fault, any deviation from the *tempi* and phrasing of Schumann's widow. And yet, with extenuating circumstances raised to their highest power, I must confess that I did not like M. Slivinski's rendering. It lacked tenderness and poetry, and, moreover, was not always note-perfect. A pianist cannot always be in the right vein. M. Slivinski is a talented player, and can, I feel sure, render more justice to himself.

I STAYED to hear the first movement of Rubinstein's pianoforte Trio in B flat, and I was again disappointed. The playing seemed unusually tame. And thus my impression was confirmed that M. Slivinski was not at his best on that particular evening.

MISS THUDICHUM sang in an intelligent manner songs by Gounod, Alfred May, and Massenet. Gounod's "Répentir," however, is scarcely suitable for a concert of this kind.

MR. FREDERICK LAMOND commenced a series of pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His programme opened with the two sets of "Paganini" Variations by Brahms, which offer to a pianist full, indeed over-full, opportunity of showing how swiftly and how deftly his fingers can move up and down the keyboard. And Mr. Lamond passed most creditably through the trying ordeal. As yet he has neither the boldness nor the brilliancy of a Rosenthal; time and practice, however, may work wonders. An interesting feature of the performance was the serious and satisfactory attempt to render the element of virtuosity subservient, so far as is possible, to the sentiment of the music. In his rendering of Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata the pianist displayed finished technique, intellect, and feeling: it was classical, and yet not cold. The Allegro was the best of the three movements; in the other two, in spite of many good points, there were weak moments.

LISZT's "Erlkönig" transcription proved a highly respectable failure. The technique was good, but the tone not always pleasant; and the tender melodies were left at times almost entirely to the imagination. This

transcription is, I think, one of the most masterly ever written; but technical difficulties must sink into the background if the music is to produce its due effect.

MR. LAMOND was not successful with Chopin's Nocturne in C minor. I think I may say that he was most unsuccessful. The reading was cold, hesitating, at times even hard; the *grande passion* was altogether lacking. Besides the Nocturne he played the Sonata in B flat minor. I heard only the first movement, and came away under the impression that either the pianist does not possess the secret of interpreting Chopin, or else that on this occasion he was in bad form. It may be the former; the number of players who can read between the notes of the Polish composer's music is infinitely small; the gift must be a natural, not an acquired one.

THE programme included two pieces which ought to be put on the *index expurgatorius*. Strauss-Tausig's Valse-Caprice, "Man lebt nur einmal," seems to me extremely dull even as a *bravura* piece. It is just possible that Liszt in one of his exalted moods may have rendered his "Don Juan" Fantasia acceptable; but wonderful as have been some performances of that work—those, for instance, of Rubinstein, Menter, and Rosenthal—I always felt the end come as a welcome relief.

MR. A. SCHULZ-CURTIS announces a series of five concerts to commence at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, March 16. Herr Felix Mottl will be the conductor, and that, of course, means that the orchestral performances will be good. Beethoven's Choral Symphony is down for the third concert with a select chorus from Leeds, consisting of nearly two hundred voices; the second part of the programme will be devoted to Wagner. Every seat in the hall is pretty sure to be occupied on that evening. At the fourth concert the second part of Act II., and at the fifth the whole of the third Act of "Parsifal" will be given.

THE programme of the first concerts bears the superscription, "The Development of the Overture," and actually consists of ten overtures, commencing with Handel's "Agrippina," and concluding with Wagner's "Meistersinger." Programmes dealing with a certain period, or, it may be, composer, are undoubtedly of great value, yet, almost without exception, they are more fitted for the class than for the concert room. With Herr Mottl's "development" scheme *per se* I have little fault to find, only I fear that so many "openings" may somewhat weary the public. The Overtures not followed by the works to which they belong—Berlioz' "King Lear" and Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" are, of course, exceptions—lose something of their effect; they are to prepare the audience for the drama which comes after, to place them in the right mood. Anyhow, there will be plenty of variety; and seeing that the pill is not gilded, many will swallow it in the right spirit, and accept the programme as one for profit rather than pleasure. J. S. S.

## SCIENCE.

THE Institution of Electrical Engineers, which holds its meetings in Great George-street, is, as a body, rather overshadowed by its august parent the "Civil." Nevertheless important papers are not infrequently read at the Thursday sessions of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and one of them was Sir Henry Mance's inaugural address last week upon the problems of submarine telegraphy. The question at present agitating telegraphists is how to extend the system on which Atlantic cables are worked so as to apply to the long northern stretch of the Pacific. Even on the Atlantic cables signalling is reduced to an average rate of thirty words per minute, owing to the electrification of the inner surface of the dielectric, which retards the action of the current. The longer the line the greater is the capacity of the cable to retain this charge, and on a Pacific cable it is computed that not more than twelve or thirteen words per minute could be transmitted.

So far, all that invention could do in the way of elaboration has been applied to the signalling ends of the cables, Lord Kelvin's instruments in particular having brought the Atlantic rate up from about eight words a minute to the figure mentioned. Another device which has contributed to the same result is a resistance bridge between the cable end and the earth, which acts as a sort of relief valve to the surface charge. This improvement is due to the late Mr. Varley, and is a step in the right direction, but its action only extends a short way, and on a cable reaching from Vancouver to the Sandwich Islands would be practically nugatory. The fact is, as Sir Henry Mance admitted, that in face of this greatly extended distance an entire revolution will have to be made in the form of cable used. At present it is customary to use what is known as a "single-core" cable—one insulated wire wound round with brass and iron armouring—and to employ the earth itself as a return wire completing the circuit. In this way the retardation effect is at any rate only half what it would be if two insulated cables were employed. Various schemes have been proposed as a solution of the question. Mr. Preece, the Government telegraph engineer, advocates a split wire with the halves separated by brown paper inside the usual insulation wrappings and armouring. The notion of brown paper inside a submarine cable betokens a hardy fearlessness, but will not entirely commend itself to an old cable hand; nor, indeed, is it entirely obvious how, without leakage between the wires—which, if it exist at all, may be so great as to produce a short circuit—the difficulty of surface charge is going to be eliminated.

A MORE ingenious and original method of tackling the question was also referred to by Sir Henry Mance, and in terms which sounded distinctly like approval. This is to use two wires, both well insulated and

enclosed within the same cable, but here and there to interpose stretches of a three-wire cable, the additional wire being a high-resistance one serving merely as a bridge or "leak" between the two conductors, which are of course continuous. In this way the effect aimed at by Varley could be extended to the whole length of the cable, and the surface charges generated by the passage of the current along the two conductors would neutralise themselves at intervals the frequency of which is only a question of expense in manufacture. The usefulness of a leak in improving the speed of signalling is well known to cable operators, and is occasionally resorted to in moments of emergency; but the objections to a real leak of even the pin-hole character are that it opens the way to corrosion, and eventually means hauling up the cable for repair. An artificial leak, the extent of which can be regulated, and which is entirely enclosed within the protective wrappings, is one that at first sight commends itself, and at any rate deserves a very careful and thorough trial.

THE compliments which from time to time are lavished on the German Government for its generous behaviour towards science seem to have stimulated it to fresh efforts. The latest news is that in this year's estimates for the Kingdom of Prussia a sum of 50,000 marks has been set aside for assisting institutions and private persons to develop the practical usefulness of the Röntgen rays. In this connexion it is interesting to note that M. Bouchard in *Comptes Rendus* has declared that the fluorescent screen will discriminate between a tuberculous and a non-tuberculous lung; also that the action of the heart can be detected with sufficient plainness to enable diagnosis to be made. The heavy bones and general solidity of the abdominal region make it difficult at present to distinguish between appearances there; but that an improved form of tube or greater concentration of the rays will shortly render this region also permeable anyone can judge for himself by looking at the large full-length Röntgen photograph of a boy in an optician's window near Charing Cross.

THE question of patents has been vexing the souls of many who are dissatisfied with the present system under which inventors are protected. A lengthy letter which recently appeared in a technical contemporary suggested a number of sweeping reforms as a means of getting rid of the abuses which undoubtedly exist. It was proposed, for instance, that an authority should be constituted to examine into and certify the practical usefulness of an invention before a patent should be granted; in other words, that usefulness as well as novelty should be a vital requirement. The writer's apology for this demand is that the public, in awarding a profitable protection to the man who asks for it, is entitled to a *quid pro quo* in the shape of an assurance that the thing protected is likely to be of public service.

THAT something of this sort might be introduced with advantage is very possibly

true. No one who works at the stuffy little library in the Patent Office can avoid the conclusion that much Government stationery and many Government leather-bottomed chairs are wasted on people who will never produce a sensible invention in their lives, and whose hopeless condition might just as well be borne in upon them once for all by a committee of certification. On the other hand, I suppose it is not to be denied that these unfortunates contribute largely to the Exchequer, and, therefore, are likely to be encouraged.

THERE is another view of the matter still, however, which I feel very strongly myself. The inventions that spring, Athene-like, ready made and perfect from the brains of their originators are relatively few. Most of the great inventions of to-day out of which large industries have arisen were built up during a long course of years, in steps, by men whose only hope in experimenting was the fact that their back stages, so to speak, were protected. But for this who would dare to try and work out a complicated idea—the incandescent lamp, for instance—knowing that each partial success could be used by fresh and unscrupulous rivals as a starting-point for their own work? Even as it is the history of many well-known inventions is not untarnished by "jockeying." I could name three or four cases outright in which advantage has been taken of too generous confidence to rush off to the Patent Office and anticipate the real inventor. There is a good deal yet to be said on both sides; but while the experts are clamouring icily for reforms which shall exclude the frivolous, I venture to put in a plea for maintaining the interests of the virtuous inventor.

THE comparison between England and Germany in the matter of skilled industries goes on apace, and has recently called forth a supplementary report signed by some of the members of the old Royal Commission on Technical Education. In this it is shown that as regards certain industries, notably the manufacture of aniline dyes and colour-printing, Germany has made very great strides at the expense of this country, which might, by proper measures taken at the right time, have kept the trade in its own hands. On the other hand, it has been pointed out sensibly enough that Germany is behind us in industrial civilisation. She is only beginning to make up the lee-way caused by the wars of this century, and has the advantage of finding machinery all ready perfected. We had to do the perfecting for ourselves, so that it is no wonder if Germany's increase seems rapid in comparison with our own. Moreover, before we complain, it would be well to note that one secret of Germany's success is the way she adapts her technical education to the requirements of those who ask for it. We spend ever so much more on technical education than does Germany, but we waste half that we spend on a futile attempt to educate everybody—workers and overseers—alike.

H. C. M.

## BOOK REVIEWS REVIEWED.

Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." (H. Heinemann.) "For undiluted gloom, for unrelieved misery," says the *Daily News*, John Gabriel Borkman need yield the palm to no other of Ibsen's tragedies. . . . But in all this gloom there is nothing of that overmastering sense of fate, or even of that play of passions on a great scale, which gives its grandeur to antique tragedy and forms its purifying element. . . . What Ibsen shows in his tragedy is the play of poor and paltry vices, and above all the vice of selfishness. "Nor is there anything out of which even those who can see farthest into mill-stones can construct allegories." "Ibsen has returned," says Mr. A. B. Walker in the *Chronicle*, "to another aspect of a problem which has already haunted him: the impassable gulf fixed between one generation and another. . . . Surely it is the most piteous and poignant tragedy of grey hairs since *Lea*. . . . And it is 'in the grand style.' . . . To make three such characters . . . and to set these three in a 'fable' so harrowing, so abominably true! What other man than Ibsen could do it?" Erhart, Borkman's son—the bone of contention between his father, mother, and aunt—is in Hamlet's case, but instead of accepting the burden, and being crushed under it, he answers: "I cannot give myself up to this business of yours; I have my own life to live . . . and—in short, Ophelia is waiting for me round the corner—good night!" "A Philistine," in the *Westminster Gazette*, sees in Erhart Little Eyolf come to life again, and solving the knot after the time-honoured formula: "I must live my life." But for "internal evidence that Dr. Ibsen is devoid of the sense of mirth, I should have concluded at once that this play was a master-stroke of sardonic humour at the expense of the great law of indivisibility" proclaimed in "Little Eyolf." "I am uncertain," he writes, whether Borkman "is to be regarded as a real figure or a piece of 'symbolism.' . . . There is great dramatic force in the sketch of this man." But the playwright "has created an egoistic stage hero (or villain) every bit as conventional after his kind as the more familiar hero or heroine of a common melodrama." The *Saturday Review* discovers a close analogy with *The Pillars of Society*. "It is, however, a far more coherent and concentrated example of dramatic construction, and aims at a higher psychology; it is coloured by that symbolism which has become part of the bones and marrow of Ibsen." In general, the play is summed up as "a tragedy of the imaginative spirit concentrated on commercial speculation." "On the character of Borkman, the gigantic swindler, foiled, humiliated, but not wholly cast down, and in the passage of his brain through brooding disappointment to potent insanity, Ibsen has expended his highest efforts." "There are no passages . . . which can be construed into having been introduced for the purpose of exciting controversy by their paradoxical effect." It is "one of the least 'difficult' plays he has ever written."

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